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Hardware,
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Victoria Daily Times.

C. E. JONES,
Peoples' Popular Pres. Pharmacy
ALWAYS OPEN.
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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1893. No. 99.

The Largest Stock of
Boys' Clothing
In the City
A Bat And Ball
Given Away with each Boy's Suit
AT THE
GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Dress Stylishly

Buy your
Dress Goods
At
"The Westside"

We have a magnificent assortment of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods to select from.

Plaid Silks, Plaid Velvets, Shot Surahs, Shot Velvets, Etc.

New Sunshades, New Mantles, Jackets and Capes.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

A Safe Investment

At the present time there is so much speculation and so many Bogusburgs that it is very difficult to know where an investment may be made with any degree of safety. We can, however, assure all who have $25, $30 or $35 to spare, that they cannot do better than to step into 46 Johnson Street, and invest in one of

Walter D. Kinnaird, The Cash Tailor's Fine Summer Suits.

SATISFACTION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ISSUES ALL THE LATEST AND MOST EQUITABLE FORMS OF INSURANCE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

New Business for 1892, - - - - - $19,517,516.00
Insurance in force Dec. 31, 1892, - - - 76,843,241.00

S. H. MATSON,
Manager for the Province of B.C. Office, 43½ Government Street.

TROUT LAKE CITY
WEST KOOTENAY, B.C.

THE ABOVE TOWNSITE IS NOW ON THE MARKET. It is situated on the North end of Trout Lake in the famous Lardeau Country, which is going to be one of the richest mining regions in America. Numerous rich claims have been found close to this Townsite, which will make it the distributing point for an immense tract of Country. It is the only level land on the North end of the Lake. The trail from Lardeau City, on Arrow Lake, to Kootenay Lake, runs through the Townsite. The owners intend to expend money on Streets and other improvements in the spring.

For the next 30 days Lots will be sold for $150 for corners, $100 for insides.

For further particulars apply to

H. ASHBY & CO., At the Head Office, Nelson, B. C.
HENRY CROFT, Victoria, B. C.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION LBS.
For Samples sent Free, write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Six-roomed house, furnished ready for housekeeping, for two months from June 1st. C.B., this office. ap28-3t

WANTED—Situation in a store, dry goods or other. Experienced also in the cash desk. References. Address "Store," 319 Yates street. ap28-3t

TWO FRONT BEDROOMS TO LET—With breakfast if required. 80 Chatham St., first house from Blanchard. ap27-2t

WANTED—Young girl to take care of child. Must sleep home. Apply 230 Yates St., corner Cook. ap27-3t

WANTED—Servant; must be good plain cook; small family; no children; No. 7 Dallas road, near outer wharf. ap26-4t

TO LET—A 7-roomed house on the beach at Oak Bay. Two minutes from tram line. Apply Box 383. ap26-6t

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Nicely furnished. 95 Herald street. ap26-1w

RESTAURANT—First class. For sale. Price $1750. For terms apply E.N., this office. ap26-tf

WANTED—By respectable person, situation as housekeeper or taking care of children. C.J., Times office. ap26-6t

FURNISHED TWO-STORY HOUSE to let. On car line, James Bay. Address P.O. box 595. ap25-tf

WANTED—A partner in a thoroughly established, good, paying, wholesale business in Victoria; must have at least ten thousand dollars. Address "X." P.O. box 286, giving address and references. ap25-1w

TO LET—A furnished room. Apply 77 Discovery street. ap25-6t

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received on or before 12 o'clock Wednesday, May 3rd, for the erection and completion of certain additions to and alteration on the Ward School at Spring Ridge.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THOMAS HOOPER, Architect.
ap28-3t Over Spencer's Arcade.

Calico Ball.

The Ball to be held at the Philharmonic Hall on MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 1st, promises to be a great success. Tickets $1.00, Ladies included. ap28 2t

Entertainment
AT THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL SCHOOL ROOM
ON THURSDAY, MAY 4th,
At 8 p.m., for the benefit of the Sunday School. Fairy Revel Scenes from Fairy Land. Recitations in costume, Songs, Etc. Refreshments.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.
ap28-6t

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
RAINBOW,
CAPT. GLAHOLM,
Will leave from C.P.N. Co.'s Wharf for
Kyuquot, Nootka, Hesquiat, Alberni
AND WAY PORTS,
On MONDAY, MAY 1st,
At 6 o'clock p.m.
The company reserves the right to change the above time table at any time, without notice.
JNO. IRVING, Manager.
ap28-td

C. P. N. CO., LD., STEAMER
Princess Louise
ROBERTS, MASTER,
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf
—FOR—
Naas and Way Ports
MONDAY, May 1st,
At 6 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage apply at office of the Company, Wharf Street.
The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time, without notification.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
ap28-td

EXCITING TIGER HUNT.

Three Full-Grown Animals Killed After a Prolonged Chase.

The Anam Avenir of a recent date publishes a description of an exciting tiger hunt near Hung-hoa, ending in the death of three tigers. The villagers of Di-nao had informed the resident that three tigers had established themselves in business near the village, among houses and scattered about a dense forest; and every day pigs, goats and other movables were feloniously appropriated by the tigers. It was no longer safe to work in the woods, to earn a living. Accordingly, a strong corral was built round where the tigers had their headquarters, and for 24 hours tom-toms and fire crackers were kept going incessantly, so as to persuade the tigers not to come too near the working parties. The whole section of woodland where the tigers lived was thus inclosed in a "ring fence," about ten feet high, of bamboo and brushwood closely interwoven. The tigers no doubt listened with great interest to these preparations. Next day, at 7 a.m., the vice-resident and staff came to the place, with many others of the inhabitants. In less than an hour the nimble Anamites built a flying bridge of bamboos through the tree tops into the middle of the inclosure so as to scare the tigers from their den and drive them towards the narrow exit. This work was most ingeniously executed at considerable risk, as may be imagined. From this suspension bridge the Anamites, climbing and skipping aloft like cats or monkeys, thrust long pointed bamboos into the dense jungle beneath; while at the same time all the devices of Oriental "music" were utilized to terrify the animals into flight. At last a splendid full-grown tiger sprang out and met a shower of bullets from every side, which soon finished him. The other two fought shy of the ambuscade; they appeared and disappeared like a flash among the brushwood, and tried desperately to escape by the back door, but at last they had to come out and be killed. The three tigers measured about ten feet each from tip of snout to tip of tail.

COLUMBIAN PARADE

Sailors of All Nations Move in Procession.

A NOVELTY ON NEW YORK STREETS

Headed by Bands the Mariners Make a Grand Sight.

Britain Had the Largest Contingent of the Foreign Countries—A Scene of Animation Such as Is Seldom Witnessed—The British Mariners Are Admitted to Have Made the Best Show.

New York, April 28.—The naval parade ashore assembled at 40th street shortly after 10 this morning amid crowds of sightseers. At 10:47 the whole procession was formed, and preceded by the mounted police, marched towards 5th avenue by way of 42nd street. Each nation was preceded by its own band. The whole number of men in the procession was about 6000, the largest number of foreigners in line being the British contingent, which numbered about 1000, including marines, and they were by far the finest looking body in the whole parade. All along the route the streets were lined with enthusiastic crowds. House-tops and windows were crowded and decorated with flags and bunting. The weather was superb, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. The procession was led, immediately after the mounted police, by the American bluejackets. City Hall Park was black with people when the head of the column arrived. The reviewing stand on the Broadway side of the Park was completely filled, and it was decided to change the programme by swinging the procession across the park in front of the city hall, and review it from in front of the hall. A cordon of police cleared the space and kept the surging crowds back. On the steps of the city hall were Mayor Gilroy and nearly all the city officials. With him were Governor Russell of Massachusetts and staff. It was 12:26 when the first line of mounted police turned into City Hall Park. Mayor Gilroy, Governor Russell and other members of the reviewing party stood at the foot of the steps as Governor Roswell P. Flower and General Porter the line passed. Governor Flower and mounted from the first carriage and after shaking hands with the mayor passed up the steps of the city hall and went to the governor's room. The governor accompanied by his staff, troop A, followed. Then came the admirals and senior officers from the foreign ships. They alighted and after being presented to the mayor stood along the line at the foot of the steps, presenting a long line of dark blue and gold lace and fronting the paraders.

There was a short halt, and then came the red-coated British marine band, marching by with Uncle Sam's marines, under command of Captain Spicer. Their band turned out of line, and played opposite the reviewing party until the American naval contingent passed. The Yankee bluejackets, of course, drew the first hearty applause in front of the city hall. They marched in solid lines and without a break.

After they passed there was an interval and the wave of applause broke out as the first foreigners, the British men-o'-warsmen appeared. The English band turned out to the right and remained to play for their brigade to pass. The bluejackets came first and line after line of them passed the reviewing stand. The British marines were led by Major Farrington and were loudly applauded. Following them came the Russians, and the applause which greeted them was fully as hearty as that which greeted those who preceded them. Argentine's contingent was not easily picked out as they carried only a small flag with the name of their ship, Nuevo de Julio, instead of their national banner.

The marching of the German bluejackets, with the throwing of each foot forward and bringing it down with force, attracted much attention. The trim easy swing of the Frenchmen, who came a few minutes later, was a decided contrast to that of the Germans. The Frenchmen were apparently all good-looking men, and the ladies in the windows of the city hall and on the balcony waved their handkerchiefs at them. The dark-skinned troops of Brazil caused some amusement by their manoeuvres in front of the city hall. The band halted in two sections to play for the men to march by, and then, when the sailors had passed they stopped playing abruptly and ran after their fellow-countrymen.

The foreign bands played the American national airs with variations new to the ears of the reviewing party, but when they struck up the tunes of their own country they were right at home.

The admirals and foreign officers at the city hall commented upon the appearance of the blue jackets of each nation as they passed. It was pretty generally conceded that the British bluejackets made the best appearance of any nation and that the British marines made the finest show of any of the marines. Gov. Flower stood near Mayor Gilroy during the review. On either side was a long line of visiting admirals and officers from foreign ships and the American navy. The Massachusetts naval reserves and the New York marine militia made a creditable showing. The British officers remarked on the appearance of the American National Guard as the Twenty-second and Seventh regiment went by. One of the officers said his party were much pleased with the show the Yankee troops made. At 1:50 the last column passed and the admirals and officers of visiting fleets entered carriages and were driven to the Hotel Waldorf, where they were the guests of the city at luncheon.

The Alaska Boundry Survey.

Ottawa, April 28.—J. McEvery, of the geological survey department, has been appointed to accompany the Alaska boundary commission. He will enquire into the geology of the district through which the commission will operate. He leaves about the middle of next month.

The Cuban Filibusters.

Key West, Fla., April 28.—Rumors of the proposed Cuban filibustering expedition to sail from Key West or vicinity, still keeps the federal officers anxious and watchful. None of the vigilance on the part of the authorities has been relaxed. It is given out here by the Cubans that the cutter McLean will be in no position to intercept the expedition when it leaves. General Carlos Rulcoff, a prominent Cuban revolutionist, arrived here a few days ago.

MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

A Society to Discuss Municipal Affairs—Fire Underwriters Meet.

New Westminster, April 28.—A meeting is to be held here on May 5th for the purpose of forming a municipal association and discussing such matters as may be deemed in the interest of municipal governments. The contemplated objects of the proposed association are entirely non-political, securing better municipal laws and regulations and greater uniformity in practice than now prevails.

May day will be celebrated on the 10th after all. Miss Beryl Briggs, niece of Captain John Irving, has been chosen May Queen.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Fire Underwriters is being held here. About 30 representatives are present. They will banquet in the evening.

This morning Sergt. Walker left for Victoria, having in custody Francis Bourchier. Miss Genn accompanied them. Bourchier returned to the province several months ago. He, with Miss Genn, left San Francisco for Portland, where he went into the real estate business with Marmaduke Woods, who left Victoria and this city under a cloud, and a man named Richardson. None of them had money, but by backing each other's notes they raised $300 and furnished an office and began selling land that did not belong to them. Richardson was arrested, Woods went south, Bourchier, who was passing under the name of Francis, went to bail his partner out, and was placed under arrest. A gentleman with whom he was doing some legitimate business secured his release and Bourchier then left for Tacoma. His old habit of selling what was not his again asserted itself, and a few days ago he was obliged to flee that city. He hoped to reach Japan from Vancouver, when the officers got on his track and his arrest followed yesterday for embezzlement in Victoria a year ago. Both he and his paramour looked despondent this morning. Miss Genn carried meals to the jail for Bourchier last night and to-day, and stated to the officials that she would stick to him through thick and thin.

BOURCHIER'S DOWNFALL.

Sergeant Walker and Prisoner Will Arrive To-Night.

Vancouver, April 28.—Mr. Francis Bourchier, arrested yesterday in South Westminster, goes by the Islander today in charge of Sergeant Walker to Victoria. Miss Genn stays with him. His clothing is in a delapidated condition, and he looks very shabby. They stayed a week in Vancouver, registering at the Manor House as Francis Bourchier and wife, Victoria. When it was found who they were they were directed to pay and get out, but the proprietor got only a part of the amount due.

The C.P.R. people here have just received from Montreal official notification of the establishment of the Australian line. The Miwera, the first steamer, leaves Sydney on May 10th. The company has arranged a scale of passenger and freight rates.

Three trains arrived to-day. Mails and passengers were transferred at the slide.

The waistcoat of the brakeman drowned in the Fraser River in the fall of 1890, near Seabird Bluff, has been found in Nicomen slough.

Secretary Osborne's Charges.

Topeka, Kas., April 28.—The charge of bribery made by Secretary of State Osborne against two of the railway commissioners is likely to result in sensational developments. Officers of the Union Pacific railway are now engaged in securing affidavits in Colorado showing the amount invested in gold mines by W. W. Mitchell, one of the commissioners, as well as other affidavits showing that he had practically no money prior to the time he is said to have received a bribe of $15,000. The fight has opened between the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City terminal railway, on the suit growing out of the alleged purchase decision. Mr. Mitchell declares himself ready for a full investigation.

Sir Robert Pinsent Dead.

Halifax, N.S., April 28.—Sir Robert Pinsent, D.C.L.L., senior assistant justice of the supreme court of Newfoundland, died this morning in London, Eng., of heart failure.

Poisoned With Paris Green.

Hamilton, Ont., April 28.—Kelly, the victim of the poisoning case, it is now feared may not recover. There is no doubt that the girl Letty Kelly put the Paris green into the dinner pail, she having confessed when she was accused of it.

English Opinions of the Review.

London, April 28.—In a leader on the naval parade in the North river, the Standard says:—"The review was a fine show, more novel to the American people than anything they are likely to see at Chicago. It will stimulate their revived belief in the necessity of a powerful navy, although it is difficult to conceive of circumstances under which, except by the most deplorable folly or international aggressiveness, America will need to drift into hostilities with any great power."

Don't Recognize Other Religions.

London, April 28.—The Archbishop of Canterbury said at the annual meeting today of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that he and his brother bishops had felt bound by duty to refuse the courteous and generous invitation extended to them to attend the World's Religious Congress in Chicago. Their reason had been that they felt that Christianity could not be made a member of a parliament of religions without the tacit admission that other religions had equal claims with it upon the faith of mankind.

Imperial Taxation.

London, April 27.—In committee of the House of Commons to-day, on the budget, Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Liberal Unionist, offered a motion to the effect that it was inexpedient to increase imperial taxation, to which, if the bill establishing a separate government for Ireland should be adopted, Ireland would contribute nothing. Right Hon. J. W. Mellor, chairman of the committee, decided the motion was of a character that could not be put in committee. If the right hon. member objected to the income tax being raised to sevenpence in the pound, he could move to have the tax remain at sixpence in the pound. Sir John Lubbock assented to the propriety of his ruling.

Minnie Palmer Wants Divorce.

New York, April 28.—Minnie Palmer, the actress, has begun an action against her husband, John Rogers, for divorce. The papers in the suit were served upon him several days ago.

KILLED IN MEXICO

Was It the Work of a Lion or a Man?

MINISTER EGAN VERY UNPOPULAR

Serious Charges Against U. S. Railway Commissioners.

Work of the American Improvement Congress—New States Recommended for Admission to the Union—Glowing Eulogy of General Grant—Banquet to the New Belgian Minister.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 27.—An American named Charles W. Henderson, who is said to have rich mining interests in the San Juan district of Colorado, arrived here about two weeks ago. He was on his way to Batopolis mining camp in the heart of the Sierra Madre in the southwest corner of Chihuahua. After spending three days here, he left for that camp on a burro accompanied by a Mexican and guard. The Mexican returned last night, bringing the first intelligence received here of the tragic death of Henderson. He says that they were about 90 miles southwest of here and were preparing, late one evening, to camp for the night in the bottom of a deep gulch, when a mountain lion sprang from the rocks upon Mr. Henderson. The battle was a terrible one between the man and the brute and resulted in a victory for the latter. The authorities have ordered an investigation of the man's story.

Minister to Belgium Banquetted.

Bloomington, Ills., April 28.—A farewell banquet was given here this evening by the bar of Bloomington to James Stevenson Ewing, recently appointed minister to Belgium. Vice-President Stevenson responded to the toast, "The U. S. Senate."

Why Egan Is Odious.

Valparaiso, April 28.—The guard which has been maintained near the legation of the United States in Santiago has been withdrawn. The message which Egan sent is disrespectful. It has been learned that Minister Egan endeavored to transact official business with Minister of War Errazuriz. He gave as a reason that he did not wish to consult with Chili's present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Blanco Viel, because he was a member of the Conservative party and was also interested in a paper, El Provenir, which has been attacking Egan. Minister Viel yesterday notified Egan that he would no longer communicate with him in any official capacity. The government here regards Egan's action as insulting. It would not be surprising in case Egan continues his hostile attitude if the Chilian government gave him his passports. It is believed here that Minister Egan is trying to bring about a rupture of the present amicable relations between the United States and Chili. The story that a request was made last week for a guard at the legation to protect it against the designs of Americans who wanted to tear down the shield, is false. It is now thought that the only way trouble can be avoided is to place the legation in charge of Consul Bane.

General Grant Eulogized.

New York April 28.—The Grant Banquet Association, organized to celebrate the birthday of Gen. U. S. Grant, gave its annual dinner this evening at the Hotel Waldorf. Gen Horace Porter presided and introduced the speakers. Among those present were many prominent men from different parts of the country and officers from the visiting foreign warships. Secretary of the Navy Herbert sent his regrets and asked to be excused on the grounds of indisposition. Mrs. U. S. Grant was too much fatigued through watching the parade to attend. Gen. Horace Porter, in opening the way for speech-making, spoke a few words in eulogy of Gen. Grant and then introduced John I. Runnells of Chicago, who delivered a glowing speech on the hero of the civil war. The principal events in the history of Grant were pictured in high-flown language. In conclusion he said: "What could be more pathetic and sublime than the spectacle of the great man writing the narrative of his glory, not to exalt his fame, not to insure his glory, not to dazzle posterity with the lustre of his deeds, but to leave his loved ones in comfort. Forgive, if you can, the miscreants who bartered his fame and trafficked upon his golden laurels in the market places, but never forget the lesson of his patience and fortitude." The Duke of Veragua was next called upon, and, in the best English at his disposal, told the guests what he thought about Gen. Grant. It gave him great pleasure, he said, to join in drinking to one who, by his deeds, more than any one else in modern times, contributed to make this the greatest country in the world. Gen. Schofield made a few appropriate remarks. Speeches were also made by M. Romero, W. R. McElroy, Gen. Roger A. Prior and Rev. Wm. Lloyd.

American Improvement Congress.

Ogden, Utah, April 28.—The trans-Mississippi congress this morning passed resolutions memorializing national Congress to make improvements at Galveston, San Francisco, Oakland, San Diego, and a harbor on Puget Sound. Also improvements on the rivers Ozzos, Missouri, Trinity, Arkansas and Mississippi. A resolution asking the national Congress to make an appropriation for the expenses of the delegation carried. The anti-silver men demanded and obtained a reconsideration of the silver resolution, some of the silver men having left the hall. Being put to a vote, however, it was carried 232 1-2 to 40 1-2. In the afternoon session the question of the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah to the Union occupied the entire time and resolutions were presented favoring the same. The night session was addressed by Senator Warren of Wyoming on the arid land question. Speeches were made by Governor Shortriage of North Dakota and Governor Osborne of Wyoming. At the close of the evening session the congress adjourned sine die.

Perished in the Storm.

Antigonish, N.S., April 28.—A schooner, name unknown, struck last night on the ledges between Malignant Cove and Arisaig, and went to pieces. It is supposed she belonged to Prince Edward Island. All hands perished. The storm of yesterday was one of the worst for years.

Wall Paper, Plate Glass, Paints, Etc. ★ ★ ★

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠ J. W. MELLOR, 76 & 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

THE DEVASTATING CYCLONE.

Terrible Effects of the Latest One on Life and Property.

GREAT COLUMBIAN BALL IN NEW YORK

Americans Give Foreigners An Idea of What They Can Do in the Way of Entertainment—Opinions of the English Press on the Naval Parade.

Guthrie, O.T., April 27.—The list of fatalities by the cyclone yesterday grows larger each hour. In the devastated district, near Norman City, four bodies have been prepared for burial. Several more were found this morning, and half a score of people are still missing. A hundred and fifty people were injured, six or eight of whom will die. Near Purcell, 11 people, all members of the Catholic congregation, are dead. At the town of Caze, the storm swept away nearly every building and eight people are killed. At Langston, ten are dead; at Cimaroon City four are dead, two dying and 12 injured. East of here two families, neighbors, perished, and in the extreme part of Payne county it is believed that nearly a score were killed. The list of dead will surely aggregate one hundred, and that of the injured five times that many.

New Weapons of Naval Warfare.

San Francisco, April 27.—The coast defense vessel Monterey has been rendered useless for the present. She is at anchor just below Vallejo Junction, and unless the crew can free her propellors it is more than likely she will be towed back to Mare Island. The Monterey left Mare Island for this city on Wednesday morning last. As she rounded the island and passed into the Straits of Carquinez, she was headed for the Contra Costa shore. At this season of the year fishermen are plying their vocations in the straits and their nets are floating about in every direction. The Monterey could not escape them, and her propellers were completely tied up by one of the nets. As soon as possible the vessel was anchored, and her crew set to work to free the propeller; but at last accounts they had not succeeded. The Monterey is going on her trial trip, and has on board all the members of the inspection board who made the calculation of the previous trip.

THE COLUMBIAN BALL.

A Typically American Gathering With Many Theatrical Adjuncts.

New York, April 27.—The Columbian ball to-night at the Madison Square Garden was, in respect to magnificance of decoration and arrangement, and of the large number of world-famous guests present, the most splendid ever given in the new world. Besides the president and his advisers, the chief legislative body of the United States, and a Spanish grandee, who is the namesake and lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, there were the diplomatic corps, the admirals and subordinate officers of every naval power in the world, governors of states and famous army officers. It was, in fact, a gathering of celebrities so varied and so gloriously arrayed that the oldest and most travelled guests ackowledged that they had seldom, if ever before, seen the like. The decorations of the garden were rich and elaborate, surpassing in their magnificence and elegance anything ever before attempted in the great auditorium. Across the rear of the amphitheatre in huge letters of light were the words, "A New World's Welcome," and a magnificent model of the capitol at Washington, created out of white flowers and illuminated with electric lights, rested upon the stage of the assembly room. The boxes on either end of the garden and along the arena were decorated with flowers and flags. The large box in the centre was occupied by Mayor Gilroy and suite. President Cleveland's box was on the right of the mayor's. The boxes occupied by the Duke of Veragua and his party were on the left of the mayor's. The other boxes on the first tier and about the mayor's box were occupied by the members of the diplomatic corps and by Gov. Flower and staff. The doors of the garden were thrown open at 9 o'clock, and almost immediately afterwards the guests began to arrive. The President, having other engagements during the evening, did not arrive with his party until some time after the ball had been announced to begin at 9 o'clock. Mayor Gilroy and Mrs. Gilroy officially received the guests of the evening. Chairman Varnon named each guest on entering and introduced him to the mayor. No precedence was observed, everything being made to indicate that the ball was a republican citizens' affair. The programme of dances was a very simple one. There were no distinctive figure dances during the evening. Of the invited guests, the Supreme Court justices, the United States senators, the governor of Illinois and Director General Davis of the World's Fair did not attend. A buffet supper for the invited guests was served in the concert hall. The buffet, which extended around two sides of the room, was handsomely decorated.

Unionist Incendiarism.

London, April 27.—William Townsend, under arrest on suspicion of having had designs upon the life of Mr. Gladstone, went away from Sheffield on Saturday last without informing his wife or anybody of his purpose to go away. His wife says that he is subject to fits, and is often absent from home a day at a time without his whereabouts being known. He has been subject to spells of deep depression, but has never shown any symptoms of homicidal mania.

The Daily Chronicle says this morning that the attempt to shoot Mr. Gladstone suggests the murder of President Garfield, and warns the Union statesmen who indulge in abuse of Mr. Gladstone that there are people in Ireland and England ready to translate such abuse into action.

The Daily News says: The incident has embarrassed Unionist circles and has encouraged many Unionists to protest openly against the incendiary speeches of their leaders.

Events in Europe.

Paris, April 27.—The bourse tax law was passed by the senate this evening.

Rome, April 27.—Cardinal Luigi Sepacci is dead. Cardinal Sepacci was born in Italy in 1835 and created cardinal Dec. 14th, 1891.

London, April 27.—A private despatch from Belgrade states that dissension prevails in the new cabinet of King Alexander formed under his direction after the coup d'etat. The king, it is stated, has declined to accept the resignation of Franssovich as minister of war, and M. D. Jurees, ex-minister of war, has gone to Roumania on a confidential mission to Queen Natalie.

London, April 27.—Horatio Bottomly and Charles Dollman, who were indicted along with Sir Henry Isaacs, formerly lord mayor of London, and Joseph Isaacs on the charge of having defrauded the shareholders of the Hansard union, of whoch Bottomly, Sir Henry Isaacs and Joseph Isaacs were directors, were acquitted by the jury, the case thus resulting in the exoneration of all the defendants.

Brussels, April 27.—The Belgian senate, by a vote of 52 in the affirmative to 1 in the negative, with 14 absentees, has approved the Nyssen plan to re-establish universal suffrage with plural voting, based on the ownership of property and the possession of certain educational qualifications.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Herbert & Co., general store keepers at St. Laurient, have assigned with liabilities of $55,000.

Mrs. Johnson, mother of the Dominion statistician, died at Grand Pre on Wednesday at an advanced age.

A by-law to grant a bonus of $125,000 to the Niagara Central railway to enter the city was voted down in Hamilton.

Daniel McVicar of Deseronto, fell upon a circular saw, which cut off his right leg and partly severed the left leg and foot. The right one was also broken.

Mayor Durocher will be asked to welcome the delegates who will go to Ottawa to attend the Liberal convention on June 20th. Over a thousand delegates are expected.

The firm of William Darling & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, Montreal, have suspended payment. A statement will be presented to a meeting of creditors shortly.

One of the worst snow and hail storms of the season raged at Port Arthur Thursday from the southeast. The ice in Thunder bay is as solid as it was a month ago. Present indications are that navigation cannot be opened before May 20.

Mr. Richard of Duck Lake, Dr. Harris of Calgary and Mr. Kerr of Regina, who went to Ireland last fall to work up immigration to Canada, say that political excitement in the Green Isle renders immigration propagandism very difficult at present.

A full-rigged schooner, name unknown, struck on the ledges between Malignant Cove and Arisaig, Nova Scotia, and immediately went to pieces. It is supposed that she belonged to Prince Edward Island. All hands perished. The storm of Wednesday was one of the worst on record in Nova Scotia.

In the Ontario legislature Mr. Kirkwood presented a number of petitions, signed by 30,000 Patrons of Industry and others throughout the province, asking, among other things, that mortgages, railway, bank and all company stock and debentures be withdrawn from the list of properties exempted from taxation.

It has transpired that Lottie Kelly, the 12-year-old daughter of Henry Kelly, of Kelly & Fisher, lumber dealers, Ancaster, attempted to poison her father on Monday in revenge for his having chastised her. She placed enough Paris green in the coffee he was to drink to kill several men. Kelly will probably die.

In order to encourage practice in rifle shooting the minister of militia has decided to reduce the price of ammunition. During the coming season Martini-Henri ammunition will be sold at the rate of $15 per thousand rounds, in place of $20 per thousand, as in the past. The price of Snider ammunition has been reduced from $16 a thousand to $8. By these reductions riflemen who take part in the Saturday matches will be able to get a mid-week practice at a small cost.

THE FLATEY BOOK.

The Unique Volume Recording the Discovery of America By Norsemen.

Mr. Horace Hart, printer to the University of Oxford, writes: Apropos of the letter of Mr. Karl Blind, many of your readers, both in Great Britain and in the United States, may be glad to know that some very beautiful photographic reproductions of parts of the "Flatey Book," especially those which relate to the discovery of America by the Norsemen about the year A. D. 1000, together with a complete transcription and translation into English, have already been published in this country, thanks to the learning and public spirit of an American citizen, Mr. Arthur Middleton Reeves. This gentleman, whose lamented death immediately after the issue of his book is greatly to be deplored, printed at the Oxford University Press in 1890 at his own expense, a quarto volume entitled, "The Finding of Wineland the Good; the History of the Icelandic Discovery of America. Edited and translated from the earliest records." The work has 55 full-page phototype plates of the vellum MSS. of the Sagas, which were made for Mr. Reeves at Copenhagen, and it was published for the author by my colleague, Mr. Henry Frowde of Amencorner, London, E. C. Mr. Reeves' own description of the Flato MS. is sent to us by Mr. Hart, and is given in the following paragraph:

The 'Flatey Book' is the most extensive and most perfect of Icelandic MSS. It is in itself a comprehensive historical library of the era with which it deals, and so considerable are its contents that they fill upward of 1,700 large octavo pages of printed text. On the title page of the MS. we are informed that it originally belonged to John Hacobsson, for whom it was written by the priests John Thordsson and Magnus Thorhallsson. We have no information concerning the date when the book was commenced by John Thordsson, but the most important portion of the work appears to have been completed in the year 1367, although additions were made to the body of the work by one of the original scribes, and the annals, appended to the book, brought down to the year 1364. Toward the close of the fifteenth century the then owner of the book, whose name is unknown, inserted three quaternions of additional historical matter in the MS., to fill a hiatus in the historical sequence of the work, not, however, in that part of the MS. which treats of Wineland. The 'Flatey Book' was among a collection of vellum MSS. entrusted to the care of Thormod Torfaeus in 1662 as a present from Bishop Brynloff to King Frederick III. of Denmark, and thus luckily escaped the fate of others of the bishop's literary treasures. In the royal library of Copenhagen it has since remained, where it is known as No. 1005 fol. of the royal collection.—London Daily News.

49er Hams and Glasgow Beef Hams at R. H. Jameson's, 33 Fort Street.

ABOUT VAMPIRES.

Ignorance Concerning the Blood-Sucking Bat of South America.

Ever since the South American continent was discovered, especially that part of it lying between the Amazon and the Orinoco rivers, travelers have come from there with wonderful tales of the vampires, or as they call them, blood-sucking bats. As a fact, little is known about these pests, says the New York Tribune. That there are blood-sucking bats which feed not only on the blood of man but also on animals is an undoubted fact, and though the writer himself has never been bitten by one, he has, while traveling in the interior of British Guiana, seen Indians and ponies that had undoubtedly been bitten by these bats. In the case of a man attacked the toe or the nose is the place punctured, while animals are liable to be bitten anywhere. How the bat does its work has not been made clear, for no man has yet awakened while being operated on by one of these bats, despite the fact that considerable blood is extracted, and more or less loss of blood takes place after the operation. It is probable that the bat hovers during the operation rather than rests on the body. The rapid vibration of the soft wings probably also has a soothing effect on the skin of the part operated on.

The blood-suckers belong to only two or three species and wherever these are found there are many others whose food is only fruit or insects, or both. The most natural mistake about the bats which are innocent of preying on man or beast is the common supposition that vampyrus spectrum is a bloodsucker. The stretch of wings of this bat frequently reaches three feet, and it has a most ferocious aspect, with enormously large and pointed canine teeth. It is perfectly certain that in most parts or British Guiana the bat is only a fruit-eater and is a serious pest to fruit-growers. Bates and Edwards, who traveled much in that country, vouch for its harmlessness, and the writer could never hear of a case where one of these giant bats was ever suspected of being a bloodsucker. Wallace, however, gives a different account.

"The vampires are especially plentiful in the Amazon valley. Their carnivorous propensities were once discredited, but are too well authenticated. Horses and cattle are often bitten, and we found them in the morning covered with blood, and repeated attacks weaken and ultimately destroy them. Some persons are especially subject to the attacks of these bats, and as native huts are never sufficiently close to keep them out, those unfortunate persons are obliged to sleep completely muffled up in order to avoid being made seriously ill or even losing their lives."

Wallace, in saying that "the huts are never sufficiently closed to keep them out," evidently used the term "vampire" as a generic term and does not mean the vampyrus spectrum, for that bat would find no space large enough to let him into even the loosely built huts of the natives. It is this slipshod way of using the term vampire that brings trouble to many a useful bat. A writer has been in a house where every precaution was taken to keep out bats which would have been a perfect blessing in the rooms, as they would have caught hundreds of mosquitoes.

Floating of the Howe.

The Howe was at last floated at Ferrol on the 29th ult., and was moved a few feet before the ebbing of the spring tide caused the suspension of the operations. The work was resumed with the high tide of the following day. During the morning pumping had been carried on, and the water in the engine room considerably reduced. At a little before 2 o'clock the Seahorse began to tow the ship, which was almost immediately clear of the reefs, and was successfully conducted to her anchorage in the harbor. The Admiralty has telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Seymour and all concerned in the salvage operations, and the King of Sweden has sent an autograph letter of congratulation to the chief officials of the Neptune Salvage Company. Further temporary repairs will now be executed on the vessel prior to her going into dry dock.

Celt and Saxon.

But if the fickle Celt, who is unable to devise and carry into effect those measures essential to national unity, and whose mind is so volatile that it is hard to judge the sequence of his actions by the same laws which apply to those of other people, has lost Empire, he rules in many directions and over a wider area than he would had he retained his national existence. The Irish, like the Scottish, Celts—and, we might add, in a lesser degree the Welsh and the Cornish—have spread into every land, and influenced the people of every country among whom they have settled. In America, and especially in the United States, they run rivalry with the Teutons from Germany and Scandinavia in supplying the greatest number of emigrants. As yet they have not ceased to be a separate body in the nation, but in time they will amalgamate with the rest of the population and will form—as they have formed already—a race superior to that of which they are the ethnic amalgam. To the sturdy good sense, manly self-reliance, quiet resolution, natural aptitude for self-government and organization, which characterize the one, are added the quick intellect, the vivid imagination, the warm feelings, the poetical susceptibilities, and the genuine refinement of manner which is rarely acquired by the Teuton, but comes as a gift of nature to the Celt. He has never yet given a President to the great Republic, but that restless energy of his serves to place many a governor in power, and to secure for his race more than a fair share of the "offices" which are to be obtained through the votes of the people who love to vote early and, if not checked in their unbounded enthusiasm for a favorite candidate, often also. In Canada some of the leading men are of Celtic origin, and in every place of dignity and influence the Scottish Gael, or his Irish cousin, may be found. Of Australia the same may be said. Prime ministers of the Celtic race are quite as common as prime ministers of Saxon origin, and in the legislatures there, as in all of the other English colonies, and the United States, men of Celtic blood are found in numbers disproportionate to that of the people to whom they belong. In every profession, in every department of intellectual activity, the Celt is predominant. His name stands high on the roll of valor; he is the pick of the rank and file. Generals and admirals have been supplied by the Highlands of Scotland and all parts of Ireland in great numbers to the national service, and if the Celt no longer sits on a throne—though a Celt not long since sided over the destinies of France—he is the power behind the throne which in a constitutional monarchy, is greater than the throne itself.—From "The Peoples of the World," by Dr. Robert Brown.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

A Chinese Bell.

The largest hanging bell in the world is in a Buddhist monastery near Canton, China. It is 18 feet high, and 45 feet in circumference, and is of solid bronze. It is one of the eight great bells which were cast by command of Emperor Yunglo about A.D. 1400, and is said to have cost the lives of eight men, who were killed during the process of casting. The whole bell, both inside and out, is covered with an inscription in embossed Chinese characters about half an inch long, covering even the handle, the total number being 84,000. The characters tell a single story—one of the Chinese classics.

Give me those pills that never gripe,
That do not break my rest at night—
Wills English Pills that banish foes,
That bring relief and sweet repose.

Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q. 27-8-8

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

BOUND SOUTH. READ UP.

STATIONS	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Wellington.
VICTORIA	Ar. 12.24 P M	Ar. 5.38 P M	75
VICTORIA	Lv. 12.30	Lv. 5.51	75
COLWOOD	12.40	5.54	74
ESQUIMALT	12.50	5.59	73
GOLDSTREAM	12.54	6.03	69
SUMMIT SIDING	1.03	6.12	66
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	1.10	6.19	63
COBBLE HILL	1.19	6.28	59
McPHERSON'S	1.24	6.33	56
DUNCANS	1.37	6.46	49
SAHTLAM	1.47	6.56	43
SOMENOS	1.53	7.02	39
CHEMAINUS	2.19	7.28	29
OYSTER BAY SIDG	2.35	7.44	19
NANAIMO	Ar. 3.15	Ar. 8.25	9
WELLINGTON	Dep. 3.25	Dep. 8.35	0

NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN.

STATIONS	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.
WELLINGTON	Dep. 8.00 A M	Dep. 2.30 P M	1
NANAIMO	8.04	2.34	1
OYSTER BAY SIDG	8.14	2.44	11
CHEMAINUS	8.29	2.59	20
SOMENOS	8.54	3.24	30
DUNCANS	9.01	3.31	36
SAHTLAM	9.11	3.41	42
McPHERSON'S	9.16	3.46	45
COBBLE HILL	9.21	3.51	48
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9.31	4.01	52
SUMMIT SIDING	9.38	4.08	55
GOLDSTREAM	9.47	4.17	59
ESQUIMALT	9.51	4.21	63
COLWOOD	9.56	4.26	66
VICTORIA	Ar. 10.07	Ar. 4.37	72
VICTORIA	Lv. 11.50	Lv. 6.14	
WELLINGTON	Ar. 12.14 P M	Ar. 6.29	

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.
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Happy

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rejoice Because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Rescued Their Child from Scrofula.

For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other foul humors in the blood of children or adults, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy. Read this:

"We are so thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it did for our little girl that we make this statement for the benefit of other anxious parents and

Suffering Children

Our girl was a beautiful baby, fair and plump and healthy. But when she was two years old, sores broke out behind her ears and spread rapidly over her head and forehead down to her eyes, and into her neck. We consulted one of the best physicians in Brooklyn, but nothing did her any good. The doctors said it was caused by a scrofula humor in the blood. Her head became

One Complete Sore

offensive to the smell and dreadful to look at. Her general health waned and she would lay in a large chair all day without any life or energy. The sores caused **great itching** and burning, so that at times we had to restrain her hands to prevent scratching. For 3 years

She Suffered Fearfully

with this terrible humor. Being urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla we did so. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but it soon began to subside, the **itching and burning ceased,** and in a few months her head became entirely clear of the sore. She is now **perfectly well,** has no evidence of the humor, and her skin is clear and healthy. She seems like an entirely different child, in health and general appearance, from what she was before taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I. W. FREDERICK, 311 Glenmore Ave., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Is an illustration of what Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing for the sick and suffering every day, from Maine to California. In the light of these facts who can say that the work of an immense concern like ours is not beneficent?

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

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Attached to EXPRESS TRAINS, affording superior accommodations for SECOND-CLASS Passengers.

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GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS TESTING cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO. Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C.

Before. After. junc10-ly

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

Prescription of a universal wide has had a life long experience in treating female diseases. Is used monthly with perfect success by over 10,000 ladies. Pleasant, safe, effectual. Ladies ask your druggist for Pennyroyal Wafers and take no substitute, or inclose post. are for sealed particulars. Sold by all druggists, $1 per box. Address THE EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH

For sale by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria. mne17 ly

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AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Subjects treated:—

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Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

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TRADE MARK

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Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only non-poisonous remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. The Universal American Cure. Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PRICE $1.00

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DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

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A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. W. G. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, 6mcod Agents for B.C.

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J. GERHARD TIARKS, Architect.

394 Government St., Victoria, B.C. mar28-td

Municipal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor in regard to the grading of and laying sidewalks upon Stanley Avenue, between Fort Street and Mr. Andean's property, and Montrose Avenue, between Blackwood and Jones Streets, Showing the proportion in which the assessment is proposed to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited by the said improvements respectively, in accordance with the "Local Improvement By-Law," are now open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., March 30, 1893.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 51 Third street Victoria

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

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Also Triple Expansion and Compound Marine Engines for Yachts and other Steamers. Large Marine Boilers a specialty.

DOTY ENGINE WORKS CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

No. 190.

A BY-LAW

For the appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners of Sewers.

Whereas it is advisable to appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to superintend sewerage and to define his or their duties;

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria:

Section 1. The Council may appoint by resolution one or more persons (not however exceeding three in all) to be Commissioner or Commissioners to manage and superintend the construction of sewerage work.

Section 2. The said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be appointed by the Council of the said Corporation, and shall hold office only at the pleasure of the Council, and for the period prescribed and limited in and otherwise undr and subject to sub-section 98 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892.

COMMISSIONERS' DUTIES.

Section 3. The duty of the said Commissioner or Commissioners shall be:

(a) To perform the duties devolving upon the Sewerage Commissioners under the agreement made the 20th day of December, 1890, between Alexander McBean and the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and under the sewerage contract No. 1.

(b) To examine all accounts and claims in respect of the above mentioned agreement and contract, and to report thereon to the Municipal Council.

(c) To sign all cheques drawn in respect of accounts and claims connected with the above mentioned agreement and contract.

(d) To sign cheques (subject to the conditions of sub-section c hereof) for drawing out the funds now standing to the credit of the corporation under the sewerage loan fund (by-law 1890) or sewerage special deposit account, being the balance of the money obtained under the sewerage loan by-law, 1890, and the accrued interest thereon.

(e) To settle all disputes which may from time to time arise between the Chief Engineer, the Engineer, Inspector or Inspectors or others and the contractor (McMcBean) in connection with the sewerage work.

Section 3. The Mayor of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized to countersign cheques drawn by the Sewerage Commissioner or Sewerage Commissioners.

No cheques shall be paid at the bank which has not got the Mayor's signature thereon.

This by-law may be cited as the Sewer Commissioners' By-Law, 1893.

Passed the Municipal Council on the 17th day of April, 1893. Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 19th day of April, 1893.

(L. S.) ROBERT BEAVEN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, Clerk Municipal Council.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 19th day of April, 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

Powerful and Original Descriptions of the Flowery Kingdom.

REFLECTIONS ON CHINESE QUESTION

Some Information About Our Trade With China and Japan—Terrible Effects of Opium On Those Whom It Captures—The Japanese Miners.

(By Capt. H. J. Robertson, Moresby Island.)

CHAPTER XII.

REACTIVE TENDENCY OF MISDEEDS.

If we deprive our people of the protection against competition with alien slave labor it is not the poor laboring class only that suffer. We cannot injure others without injuring ourselves; every one suffers, directly or indirectly; even the boodlers and "philanthropists" cannot find safe investments for their ill-gotten gains; trade in all its ramifications is now paralyzed in British Columbia. Our store keepers are assigning one after another. Why? The laboring class, that earned the money to spend, no matter how, it was kept in circulation in the country and trade was supported, is gone. Without white labor what is to support trade? No doubt many of those who have gone under tried their utmost, but bad debts and stagnation of trade was too much, the struggle too great, and the end was only put off from month to month. The white man does so hate to be beaten; it is the best part of our nature to excel and succeed in our undertakings. Every expedient is tried, but the end is inevitable collapse.

This affects the wholesale trader, who depends on the retail dealer. Here the same struggle goes on, more or less protracted according to the means of the trader, but the end is the same.

The manufacturer is affected in his turn. After years of toil and care spent in building up and establishing an industry employing more or less labor, he fights the bitter fight, but all to no purpose. Down he goes with a crash, and, it may be, drags others down with him. Why is this? Simply because we do not protect the worker; for all his superstructure was built and kept up by the worker, not by drones; and these drones are kept up by the sweat of the brows of the credulous who are gulled here by stale platitudes, there by senseless legal jargon, here by persuasion, there by misstatements; here by bribery, there by threats.

It has been said repeatedly that the Liberals (Opposition) have no policy. Witness the ceaseless efforts of the few under the guidance of their very able chief, who is not called "honest," or "Czar" Robert in derision, against whose character not one word is said. No useless canals or aiding schemes with grants of land, brought in and passed by the aid of tools, can be laid at his door. Nor do his aspirations lead him to build and run either a gospel or grog shop. He has honestly established his right to the leadership of the Liberal party. For years, with but few at his back, unfortunately for British Columbia, he has been striving to protect our inheritance and fighting in humanity's cause. The Liberals are not to be blamed that many of our statutes are gross outrages on our rights.

To infuse new blood into the Patricians it was found necessary to pass the Conulcian law. In order that we may have reform it is absolutely necessary that we infuse more humanity into our legislature, provincial and Dominion.

Our judicature can only administer the laws as provided, good, bad or absurd, hence they are in no way responsible for the present state of affairs. The executive only are to blame; the wrongs are theirs, and they must expect now, and in the future, that their names will be blazoned forth as infamous in the annals of British Columbia.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF LEGISLATIVE KNAVERY.

In the legislature of the civilized world we have divers curiosities. British Columbia will furnish her quota; curiosities of legislation, which, when read by our posterity will no doubt be compared with the productions of the days of barbarism, say in the time of William the Conqueror of blessed memory, more particularly in respect of acquiring lands. William, with the aid of his swashbucklers, claimed it was all his and theirs. Our Heaven-guided executive, with the aid of their toadies, are evidently following William's most noble example.

It will occur to the memory of a few of my readers that little unpleasantnesses have resulted of late years, as in the past, through the rather mixed ideas—the (I may use the term) indeterminateness or muddle-headedness as to where to draw the line meum inter et tuum. When the serfs got a little fractious they were brought to a sense of their hopeless condition by the sword. This was crude and harsh, of course, but what could be expected of barbarism? We portion out lands amongst our helpers and friends, and to prevent any trouble and to meet any fractiousness on the part of white labor which may object to compete with alien slave labor for food and decent clothing for themselves and families, our most generous executive have, under the guise of humanity, and, as they would have us believe, with God's help, passed the industrial disputes and arbitration act—i. e., Oleo-Saccharum act. A little of this applied judiciously to the effects of mal-administration, when required, will keep the people quiet until all chance of redemption is past. The lands are ours by statute; if you do not wish to compete with slave labor you must take the consequences—starve. This will bring you to your senses just as effectively as the sword of the barbarian in the past. We are placed here by our friends, and we are in duty bound to protect the interests of our friends. What would 20 or more cannery owners do if we stopped Chinese immigration? Their profits would be reduced; we should lose their support. What would our birds of prey do? How could we then coerce labor? What would the C. P. R. and other steamship companies do if we stop Chinese immigration? What would the boodlers do? To carry if farther, what would the imperial government think of us if we stop the importation of opium? Think over all this calmly; take a few spoonsful of Oleo-Saccharum and you will be convinced that it is our duty to forward in every possible way Chinese immigration; and that duty we are determined, with God's help, of course, to carry out, if not to the satisfaction of the people, at least to the satisfaction of ourselves.

CHAPTER XIV.

OBJECTIVE DIFFICULTIES.

"That only is good which, if generalized, would create more favorable conditions of existence for our race."

The Hon. Mr. Turner, in his superficial arguments when speaking against Mr. Keith's Chinese immigration resolution, evidently tries to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. He, the Hon. Mr Turner, was no advocate of the Chinese or Chinese labor, yet nearly every word he said (if the report in the Vancouver World is correct) was in favor of keeping Chinese labor and encouraging further Chinese immigration. The salmon canneries would not operate without them and compete with the Alaska canneries. Here we have the whole question in a nutshell; here we have the flag under which the Hon. Mr. Turner serves, and the question of Chinese immigration is (from his own words we must judge and condemn him) viewed by him from this standpoint. "We must," he argues, "and shall as long as I am to the fore, have Chinese labor, no matter who may suffer. The stopping of Chinese immigration may reduce our profits on canned salmon."

These are the contentions of the finance minister of our province, with a few words for the poor Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, and the trade with the orient. Political economy is most certainly not a strong point with the finance minister; if we may judge, it is with him an unknown quantity. It is quite true that $4000 per annum is not much; but, in these hard times we might possibly, if we tried, get some one with sufficient knowledge on this very simple, yet quite necessary, subject, to enable him to see beyond his own doorstep. There were, I believe, 18 canneries running on the Fraser, allowing an average of four owners to each 72 men. The present, proximate and ultimate welfare, morally, socially and physically of the entire population of the province is to be sacrificed rather than risk a reduction in the cannery owners' profits. The canneries employ the Chinese for from six weeks to two months; the rest of the year they simply prey on white labor in undermining and destroying all possible prospect of reform. The money earned by these slaves is absorbed by the labor contractors, owners of these men's labor, and sent out of the country. The money earned by the whites and Indians is spent in the country, otherwise the canneries would be an actual injury, instead of, as now, a temporary benefit. If the money paid away to the Chinese was paid for white labor, there would be plenty of white labor ready to take advantage of the windfall. We have hundreds of respectable whites who would be only too glad to have two months' profitable labor. The first cannery owner who adopts all white labor will realize a handsome profit by making it known.

I need scarcely point out the injury done to white labor by these slaves during the slack season; the poor whites become demoralized; at the end of the year they find themselves no better off. Those who have families to support, are, like the single, driven desperate. They see few prospering except by wrong-doing; and were it not that we have rich neighbors there would be much more crime in our province.

We cannot blame the cannery owners for trying to make the most of their business, and to agitate when they think their interests are likely to be affected in the slightest degree. Each and all are so afraid that there will be a scarcity of labor when the fish begin to run that we can hardly expect them to become advocates for restricting or doing away with Chinese labor. In 1878 there was the same cry in Australia. "Cheap labor, we must have cheap labor." Fortunately for the country the cheap labor question was voted down, which resulted in an overflow of white immigrants. The cry became: "One people, one destiny." The Chinese restriction bill was passed through all its stages in one day, May, 1888. Sir Henry Parkes speaking on the question said: "Neither for Her Majesty's ships of war, nor Her Majesty's representative on the spot, nor for the secretary of state, do we intend to turn back from our purpose, which is to stop forever the landing of the Chinese here." And no doubt something similar will be done in British Columbia shortly; it simply rests with our people.

We have a much better example than this, showing the shortsightedness of man. The American war of secession was brought about that cheap labor, i.e., slave states, might be increased. The cry was: "Without slave labor our cotton and other industries will be ruined." To uphold slave labor many thousands of lives were lost, many thousands of people ruined and thousands of millions of dollars expended. Yet there has been for years more cotton grown and greater prosperity there than ever there was in the days of slavery, and this grand country is not going to let a few Chinese demoralize and destroy the people. Yet our finance minister appears to be utterly oblivious to the facts. The question for our people is: Can we afford to keep the Hon. Mr. Turner in office? The $4000 paid to him for his valuable services had better be thrown into the sea; and ten times as much would be a trifle when compared with the injury our province will suffer through having men of his views in office. This applies equally to the three other ministers.

CHAPTER XV.

TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

Let us examine, without magnifying glasses, what the prospects of trade are for and against China exports, tea, silk, manufactured and raw, and straw braid. Beyond these three staples literally nothing except a few trifles, which we can get from India and Ceylon. Silks are not an actual necessity, and as for straw braid we are not likely to suffer. Not that there is the slightest prospect of our being deprived of anything we may wish to purchase from China. Outside of tea the greater portion of the stuff brought is for Chinese consumption, bought and paid for with money drained out of British Columbia. If the Chinese living out of China depended on us for their food, rice, they would not live long; for not one pound of Chinese grown rice can be exported; it is death to the exporter if caught.

I have before me a memo of imports into British Columbia from China for the year ending December 31st, 1890. The gross total amounts to $321,024.00; for tea deduct $14,544.00; opium, $233,213.00; rice, $23,405.00; the balance Chinese food and nick-nacks. From Japan, during the same year, we received $24,382.00 worth of merchandise, consisting of silk, rice and nick-nacks. The whole could be carried in one vessel. If we deduct opium and articles of consumption, the sum total for merchandise is under $55,000; over one-fourth of this sum is paid as the British Columbia part of the subsidy. The exact sum is not given. Here we have what our trade with the Orient is worth.

Against this we have now the curse of slave labor and 100,066 pounds of "Heaven's Light" to murder our people and our neighbors. The Chinese have now taken up manufacturing by steam. When their factories, some are now in operation, get well started, with their limitless supply of cheap labor, what will be the prospects of any manufactories in the same line in this country? Examine the question of Chinese immigration from every possible standpoint and it will be found against us.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. receive a subsidy of £10,000 per annum, or 5 per cent. on £1,200,000, the full value of their steamers. The Dominion of Canada pays one-quarter, equal to $75,000, or $6250 per month. What does either British Columbia or the Dominion get in return for this? Here we are victimized to keep up a company from which we receive next to nothing. The Imperial Government pays the other three-quarters of the subsidy; for what? That in case of war (with whom?) these vessels can be armed and act as swift cruisers; further, that a certain proportion of their crews shall be naval reserve men. When these vessels arrived at Hong Kong a crew of Chinese was engaged. Sailors, firemen, coal-passers, and the waiters, etc., etc., so that in case of trouble they would be helpless, for these crews would neither fight nor attend to the firing. Yet the poor taxpayer is made to believe in their efficiency. How long will this state of things last? Here we have a company that has not the slightest claim on our people, drawing £45,000—$225,000 a year from the public purse.

The American missionaries are crying out that the Chinese will retaliate. China would have about as much chance in any trouble with the United States as a mouse would have in the claws of a cat. Several times China has had a smell of Uncle Sam's powder. Colonel Denby's (United States minister to China) statistical report shows that at the end of 1889 there were in China 1022 Americans, made up as follows: 848 adult males, 122 adult females, 26 minor males, and 21 minor females; 529 of these were paid by the American people, made up of 506 missionaries, 23 diplomatic and consular service, merchants 6, marine engineers 23, mining engineers 13, shipmasters and officers 83, storekeepers and skilled labor 340, Chinese custom service 28,—493. Not a single laboring man amongst them. In the United States there were over 107,500 Chinese. The missionaries say these Chinese will resist the Chinese restriction act passed on May 5th, 1892, which provides that each Chinaman shall be photographed and registered, those failing to comply to be deported.

Let such a law be passed in Japan and not 24 hours would elapse before every Celestial would be in bond with hat off and tail let down. Again, let any Chinese bring into the empire of Japan or be caught with any opium in his possession, in a very few minutes he will conclude that Japan is not a "belly good place" for Chinaman. But then the Japanese are not Christians; "Heaven's Light" is not their guide. There is no talk of retaliation; not one word.

The Japanese are, when compared with the Chinese as immigrants, as pure gold is to dross. Notwithstanding this, none but bona fide merchants should be admitted, for the simple reason that they disastrously affect labor; our people cannot compete with them and live respectably. The Japanese dislike the typical missionary just as much as they hate the Chinese. The following is an example of how Japanese are imported here. A short time back 100 Japanese were brought over under contract to work in one of the collieries at $1 per day on the bank and $1.25 in the mine. That is the pay the contractors received, the poor Japs receiving less than half. In their ignorance of the cost of food, clothes and house rent, they thought the pay munificent, being fourfold what they would receive in Japan, hence to secure the chance a good bonus was paid to the contractors. The poor creatures, under a time contract, find the sums they thought large will hardly pay for the poorest food, hence dissatisfaction and trouble. The colliery owner desires work in payment for the money advanced to bring these men over, as the contractor is under bond to the Japanese government for their return. The Japs, finding they have been imposed upon, refuse to work. Hence they abscond, and to obtain food commit misdemeanors and are brought before a magistrate who has no alternative and must either send them back or imprison them. What may we expect from these men? Is it safe to send them down into the mines? Are the lives of their fellow workmen safe? No! a thousand times no! An Asiatic when imposed upon and sees no way to escape, will destroy himself, and if possible everybody else. The colliery owner that deals with Asiatics is simply risking injury to his property. These people live a simple life in their own country; their wants are small, their pleasures few, and little pleases them, but when they despair they are dangerous.

CHAPTER XVI.

OPIUM STATISTICS

I will now give a few statistics showing to what extent opium is now sent into China and later on will show how it is affecting the people. It will be seen that more money is paid out for opium than is paid to the United Kingdom for manufactures. Further, that Indian manufactures are now replacing British.

The total value of foreign commodities imported into China during 1890:—Hai Kwan taels, 127,093,481; £42,364,476. Net values of the principal classes of goods imported from foreign countries into China:—

Cotton goods	46,020,302
Opium	28,951,329
Rice	11,445,779
Metals	6,872,084
Kerosene	4,092,874
Woollen goods	3,642,782
Fish and fishery products	2,804,657
Coal	1,573,173
Cotton, raw	1,577,018
Matches	1,341,291
Sugar	1,075,674
Sundries	18,291,518
Hai Kwan tae's	127,093,481
From Great Britain	24,997,989
Hong Kong (including all opium)	72,057,314
Indian manufactures, etc.	10,300,101
Straits Settlements and all other colonies	2,610,149

86.28 per cent of all the trade	109,575,553
Hong Kong	66.10 per cent.
England	22.43 per cent.
India	9.33 per cent.
Straits and all other colonies.	2.25 per cent.
	100.00 per cent.
British and all colonies	81.28 per cent.
Continent of Europe	2.24 per cent.
Japan	5.41 per cent.
United States	2.45 per cent.
Macao	3.17 per cent.
Russia and Siberia	0.00 per cent.
All other countries	0.58 per cent.
	100.00 per cent.

Opium represents 23.15 per cent. of all imports into China; and 26.56 per cent. of all England, Hongkong, India and all other colonies.

We sent into China from Hong Kong during 1890, 14,172 parcels of opium, 3819 tons 15 cwt. 21 2-3 lbs; value, Haikwan taels, 28,956,329, or £9,152,109 11s. 8d. It can safely be laid down that at least 25 per cent more is smuggled into China, for it is well known that nearly every vessel that leaves Hong Kong with either a Chinese crew or with Chinese passengers carries away more or less crude or refined opium.

(To be Continued.)

Red, Rich, Blood

As naturally results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as personal cleanliness results from free use of soap and water. This great purifier thoroughly expels scrofula, salt rheum and all other impurities and builds up every organ of the body. Now is the time to take it.

The highest praise has been won by HOOD'S PILLS for their easy, yet efficient action. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

Chase & Sanborn's

Absolute Purity Guaranteed

Pure Coffee, Pure Cream, Pure Sugar.

CONDENSED COFFEE.

I. X. L. COMPOUND

To Fruit Growers and Gardeners

Now is the time to spray your trees and destroy insect pests and have healthy fruit trees next season, by using

I. X. L. COMPOUND,

The cheapest and most effective Insecticide and Fungicide yet produced. For Sale by

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, VICTORIA, B. C.

We shall be pleased to give full explanation as to its use. A full line of Spraying Outfits and Pruning Tools on hand.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Victoria, B. C.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL PAID UP ..... £500,000 $2,920,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £260,000 $1,265,333.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

BRANCHES:

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON.

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

Agents and Correspondents in Canada and the United States:

Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada; Bank of Montreal New York and Chicago.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

NELSON, Kootenay Lake, B.C. This branch is now open for business

Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1892. apl-1w W. J. WARD, MANAGER

E. Poole C.E., Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there is thus able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

OFFICES

VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

New Telegraph Hotel.

Accommodation for 100 guests. This hotel is a three-story brick, with basement; has electric light and gas, and all the modern conveniences, and commands a fine view of the harbor. Terms, from $1 to $2 per day.

d&w JOHNATHAN MERRIFIELD.

THOS. SPENCE,

Notary Public and Land Agent

KELOWNA

Okanagan Mission, B.C.

apr-d&w

STEAMBOATS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE FAST MAIL LINE.

No Change of Cars, Pacific to Atlantic.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul and all Points East and Southeast.

Fares $5 to $10 Less than any Other Route.

Luxurious Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars. Upholstered Tourist Cars, Free Colonist Sleepers.

Through Rates and Tickets to and from Europe by all Steamship Lines.

The Imperial Highway to the Orient.

EMPRESS OF INDIA,
EMPRESS OF CHINA,
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

For Rates, Sailing Lists, and all information, apply at the Company's office, corner Government and Fort Streets.

ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.

GEO. McL. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

THE Northern Pacific STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. MOGUL, April 19,
S. S. VICTORIA, May 10,
S. S. TACOMA, June 11,

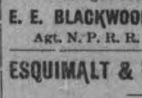
And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se29

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.



STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria ..... Tuesday 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox ..... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vaides Island every alternate Thursday at ..... 7 a.m. Returning same day
" Comox for Nanaimo ..... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria ..... Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria — Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street.

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, May 10, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The splendid New S.S. (3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa ..... THURSDAY, May 25th 1893 3 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the Eng. 3 p.m. train.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. no2 General Agents.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

City of Puebla - - - April 29

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 19

Taking effect March 25, 1893

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 3 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island Wednesday at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports every Monday at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLTON, General Agent. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman, to do cooking in a small family. No children. Apply 178 Yates St. ap1 tf

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

A MARRIED MAN urgently wants employment in office, or as canvasser or in any capacity whatever. Capable of undertaking any duties. Several years in Victoria. H., Times office. mar28-tf

WANTED—Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. (capital $24,000,000). Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOM, with board. Apply 181 Fort St. ap22-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

TO SALE.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word for each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

FOR SALE—Banner Oats, for seed. Apply to J. H. Wilson Brown, South Saanich, or Munroe Miller, 77 Johnson St. ap3-tf

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m34-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ¼ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1000 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District n11-tf-d-w

TO LET.

Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of One Cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.

TO LET—One store, also the upper flat of Pierre Block, containing 9 rooms, bath, etc. Partly furnished. Apply on premises, 160 Douglas St. ap21-1m

TO LET—On first of May, a new two story house; bath room and other modern conveniences; rent $18; near Dallas Road. Apply 169 Menzies St., or J. Piercy, Yates St. ap19-2w

TO LET—New cottages—4 rooms, $7, including water; one larger, with bath, $12. Apply Mrs. P. Wilson, 185 Douglas St., or Clarke St., Spring Ridge. ap14-1m

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TO LET—Suite of rooms for housekeeping to a respectable couple. Stove and water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia Ave. m28-1m

TO LET—Story and a half cottage, South Turner St. Five rooms and bath, garden, etc. Apply Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. mar22-tf

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET.—Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, three miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

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S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 183; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

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H. D. LEITCH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 420. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park Street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE,
Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London.
S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University.
Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Glasses adjusted to imperfect Vision. Artificial eyes supplied.
Office, Jewel Block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

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MIDWIFE.
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PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist,
Will be at home to patients on and after 4 o'clock p.m. daily at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street. City Agents—Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; C. E. Jones, Druggist, 36 Government Street; R. J. Atwood, Druggist, Douglas Street.

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MR. ROBERT GEDDES
TEACHER OF GUITAR AND BANJO
Classes or private lessons. Apply at the Conservatory of Music, 97 Quadra street.

BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS
By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. REAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Room 23, Five Sisters Block. (Take elevator). Can be engaged for first-class entertainments only. m10 tf

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
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Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

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Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

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Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C Box 56.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, ja13 Secretary.

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p. m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy28 E. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 139, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LAY, 1-19 Scribe.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend. E. FERDINER, oct9 K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
R. H. SMITH, Secretary.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. ja18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. e22-1y

An Atlantic Voyage

Tickets for passage to or from Great Britain and Europe issued at LOWEST RATES. Berths reserved by telegraph without extra charge.

HALL, COEPEL & CO.,
AGENTS,
Cunard, Inman and White Star Steamship Lines

City of Victoria, British Columbia

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Broad Street Local Improvement Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of May, 1893, for the purchase of "Local Improvement Debentures, amounting to $10,788, payable in 10 years from Nov. 24, 1892, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, with principal and interest payable at Victoria, B. C.

The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 5 per cent. from 24th November, 1892, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of the "The Broad Street Local Improvement Assessment By-Law, 1892," and are secured by a special rate imposed by that by-law, and on that security only.

The total assessed value of the whole real property ratable under the above by-law, according to the assessment roll of 1892, is $685,384.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., April 22nd, 1893.

Municipal.

TAX ON DOGS.

Owners of Dogs are requested to take notice that the tax for the year 1893 on every dog within the City of Victoria is now due. The Provision of the Pound By-Law and the Revenue By-Law, 1889, will be enforced with respect to any such tax remaining unpaid from this date.

Mr. Robert Carter is authorized to collect the above tax

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

Victoria, B.C., City Collector's Office,
City Hall April 29th, 1893.

AMUSEMENTS.

Celebration Committee

NOTICE.

THE REGATTA COMMITTEE

In connection with the 24th of May Celebration will meet at the City Hall,

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 4th,

At 8 o'clock.

LIST OF COMMITTEE:

An officer each from H. M. S. Garnet, Nymphe and Champion; T. J. Jones, Capt. McIntosh, J. S. Yates, G. A. McTavish, T. S. Gore, G. A. Kirk, P. Wollaston, J. H. Innes, James H. Seeley, C. M. Page, Capt. Gaudin, H. D. Helmcken and Capt. J. G. Cox.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Victoria, April 26th. Secretary.

☞ This space will be reserved for Committee Meeting Notices.

Grand Bazaar
—AND—
CONCERT

Will be given by

The Hebrew Ladies' Association,

In aid of the Building Fund, at their New Hall, Blanchard Street,

On May 2nd & 3rd

An Excellent Musical Programme During Each Day.

CONCERT on both evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25c., afternoon.
Children, 10c., do.
Refreshments, 25c. ap20-td

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received until Monday noon, May 1st, for the erection and completion of a two-story frame residence to be built on Oak Bay avenue, this city, for Mrs. Eliza Miller. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned. Only responsible contractors, established in this city, are requested to figure. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

SCHROEDER & EWART,
Architects.
Office—2nd floor, Duck Block. ap26-4t

NOTICE.

Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster Railway Company.

Applications for subscriptions of Stock in the Capital Stock of the above mentioned Railway Company will be received by the undersigned, at their office, 22 Bastion street, Victoria, any time before 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the second day of May, 1893. YATES, JAY & RUSSELL,
ap25-td Solicitors.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th day of May, 1893, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B.C., amounting to $125,000, in sums of $1,000 each, payable in 50 years from 1st of May, 1893, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payble half-yearly, with principal and interest payable in currency at Victoria.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from 1st May, 1893, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Surface Drains By-Law, 1893, with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
Victoria B.C., April 22, 1893.

WE BEG TO INFORM

Victorians

That we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious store

37 Fort Street,

5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the

Only Opticians

Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses.
Who make a specialty of grinding complicated glasses and repairs of all kinds.
Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada.
Note the Change of Address:

F. W. Nolte & Co.,
(Successors to Hyams)
37 FORT STREET.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

Tickets to and from Europe via CHICAGO AND THE WORLD'S FAIR, through NEW YORK, BOSTON and CANADIAN PORTS, via any Atlantic Steamship Lines. For particulars, dates, rates, etc. Apply to

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Steamship Agent
Cor. Fort and Gov't, St.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the

Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,

At No. 37 Yates street, near Government. Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
By mail to any part of the world, per year..... $10 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 00 per annum, paid in advance.

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.

NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1 50.

SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion, the type used for general reading, and placed in reading columns, 25c a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out. Address

THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Changes of Advertisements.

It is necessary that copy for changes of advertisements (to be sure of insertion) should be handed in on the day previous to that of their appearance.

The Daily Times.

A SEARCH FOR "FACTS."

On various occasions the Times has ventured to express the opinion that any scheme of tariff revision resulting from the present ministerial investigation will be drawn up on lines to suit the views of the manufacturers, not those of the consumer. All developments thus far have tended to confirm this view, and if the government's bill when submitted to parliament discloses any radical tariff reform provisions the country will most assuredly be taken by surprise. The method pursued in making the enquiry is further indicated in the Colonist's Ottawa dispatch of this morning, in which it said:

Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Foster returned from Montreal to-day. Speaking to-night, Mr. Bowell said the tariff inquiry had thus far been most searching.

Mr. Foster and he were most anxious to ascertain how far the existing tariff had developed the different industries of Canada, and to what extent it had given the manufacturers the control of the home market. Minute details were asked for as to the value of labor above the cost of raw material and a comparison of prices between Canada and other countries had also been requested. On the part of the manufacturers there was a decided disposition to be candid and communicative. The inquiry not being public, they felt free to open their minds to the ministers. It was evident that the manufacturers were sensible to the effects which attacks upon the present tariff would have upon the public mind if the facts concerning the industries were not fully known. Therefore they did not hesitate to furnish the ministers with full information.

It seems impossible to form from this any other conclusion than that the intention of the government is to convince the people that they are quite mistaken in asking for tariff reform. Perhaps the ministers will succeed in quieting the prevailing interest by an elaborate parade of "facts" gathered from the beneficiaries of the tariff, but they would do well not to be too confident.

NOT DESIRABLE CITIZENS.

Another phase of the Chinese question has presented itself at New Westminster that may well prove disturbing to those who appreciate the evils of the Asiatic influx. The subject is dealt with in a vigorous letter written to the Columbian by Capt. Robertson, the writer of the articles on the Chinese question at present appearing in the Times. The letter is long, but the interest attaching to its subject matter is great enough to warrant its reproduction. Capt. Robertson writes:

Editor Columbian:—Our entire province, more particularly the cities of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, are now suffering from the effects of many years of mal-administration, robbery associations and Asiatic slave labor, to an extent sufficient to utterly destroy all prospect of improvement. Another most damnable outrage is being perpetrated with impunity upon our long-suffering people. For a few dollars, paid by either Chinese or Japanese, the following certificate can be obtained:

"I, C. D. (name and description of the person before whom the oath is taken), hereby declare that A. B., an alien, on the day of subscribed and took before me the oath (or affirmation) of residence and allegiance authorized by the eighth section of "The Naturalization Act," and therein sworn (or affirmed) to a residence in Canada of three (or more) years; that I have reason to believe, and do believe, that the said A. B., within the period of years preceding the said day, has been a resident within Canada for three or more years; that the said A. B. is a person of good character, and that there exists to my knowledge, no reason why the said A. B. should not be granted all the rights and capacities of a natural-born British subject."

With a certificate of which the foregoing is a copy, and a further payment of twenty-five cents to the clerk of the court, either a Chinese or Japanese can obtain a certificate of naturalization, and shall within the Dominion of Canada be entitled to all political and other rights, powers and privileges. For twenty-five cents, plus the fees, paid to any lawyer, J.P. or notary public, any ignorant Asiatic slave, who is utterly incapable of understanding the nature or responsibilities of the oath he is called upon to make by the Naturalization Act—for it is entirely foreign to anything he is called upon to do in his own country—can become a fully fledged citizen. These ignorant Asiatics have no more idea what they are doing in taking such an oath than they have of conic sections; they neither understand our language, written or spoken, and will say or do anything they are told; if found out telling a falsehood, they will fall back and excuse themselves by saying they did not understand. From many years' experience of the Chinese, I declare that they will not speak the truth unless there is some pecuniary gain.

The Japanese are infinitely superior to the Chinese; they are cleanly and brave, their religion is made up in worship of their Emperor, but no matter what foreign ceremonies they may go through, their consul could order each and all of them back to Japan. There may be an exception, but it is very doubtful; hence it is a disgraceful imposition on our laboring classes to allow these Asiatics the privileges of our citizens. Morality, as we understand it, is with them an unknown quantity; they have not the slightest respect for their women. Men and women bathe together in the public baths, without the least sense or feeling of shame. There are immense bagnios, government institutions, where young women are sold, or sell themselves, for a term of years. When their term expires, they marry, sometimes men of high rank. There is no disgrace in serving in these establishments. Can we expect these people to change? If not, are they fit and proper people to be placed upon an equality with our race? Are we to suffer this outrage, that a few, very few, selfish men may reap a few dollars more profit?

Japanese can be landed in British Columbia for $30 a head, and, by paying a few dollars to some J. P., or other authorized person, he can get a certificate, then a fee of 25 cents to the court, and he becomes a naturalized British subject. The Chinese can do exactly the same, on paying the extra tax. Chinese and Japanese slaves, who are only too pleased to get employment in their own country for less than eleven (11) cents a day of our currency, can, within one month, have the same rights as British born subjects. It will be said that, by law, they must have been in Canada for at least three years, but it is like many other of our laws—observed more in the breaking than in the keeping. Now, let it be plainly understood by our people, that this country can and will be flooded with skilled and coolie labor, who will work gladly for less per day than it would cost our people for a night's lodging, let alone food. Let our people organize and employ some of our legal men to search into this disgraceful outrage and have the certificates of naturalization rendered void. This affects the whole of Canada, though not to such an extent as it does British Columbia. Take due notice, that this naturalizing of Asiatics is of the most dire importance to all of our race.

I am informed that it was necessary to naturalize these ignorant slaves so that they might get licenses to fish. Some short time back some men from Newfoundland came to New Westminster, with the view of working on the river, but they were unable to get licenses, so the province lost some of the very best immigrants possible for a country like this. Now the Japs are naturalized to compete with the white and native fishermen. What may we expect will be the result? We may say that the whites cannot compete and the natives will not. The canneries will have to depend upon the Asiatics, who will charge the very highest rates for the poorest work. The small present gain means proximate loss and ultimate ruin of these canneries. What will be the result to New Westminster? The money spent by the Indians and whites will be taken out of the country? Will this build up the town? Will this enable traders to rent business premises? Will this keep the mills going? What are the prospects for New Westminster, if our stores and mills are to depend on Asiatic customers? If the money paid by our canneries and mills to the Asiatics had been paid to white labor things generally would be much better than they are now. It must be pretty plain to our traders that alien slave labor is a mistake; further, that this labor is the great curse of the country. We might just as well try to build on a quicksand as to try to build up our province so long as we admit and employ slave labor.

Politically, what may we expect? These naturalized Asiatics are our equals, and will vote exactly as they are told by their employers, and will represent a factor not to be despised and will have to be guarded against.

Section 44 of the naturalization act says: "Every person who wilfully swears falsely, or makes a false affirmation, under this act, shall, on conviction thereof, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law, forfeit all the privileges or advantages which he would otherwise, by making such oath or affirmation, have been entitled to under this act."

I am given to understand that 47 Japanese and 36 Chinese have received certificates of naturalization. Now not one of these Asiatics has the very slightest knowledge of the oath taken; therefore it must be patent to all men that they are not now, nor will they ever be, bona fide British subjects. They have simply put a cross and nodded their head in answer to the questions put; and the allowing of such work, such imposition, on our race, proves beyond doubt that there is something radically wrong with our statutes or their administration.

There are few British Columbians who will not condemn this free and easy manufacture of citizens out of such very bad material, and if our naturalization law can be thus taken advantage of it surely ought to be changed without loss of time. The idea of men who are practically serfs being enrolled as Canadian citizens must be repugnant to all who wish the province well. As Capt. Robertson points out, the social effect can be nothing but evil when Asiatic labor is thus given another advantage over white labor, which it is already supplanting too freely. Politically the result may also be bad, for though Chinese are expressly excluded from our provincial voters' lists, they may when enfranchised become Dominion voters, and the Japanese may be registered on both lists. As many of them are practically bondmen, it is not reassuring to know that they may be placed on an equality with the free and enlightened white citizens. We trust the evil to which Capt. Robertson has called attention will be dealt with in such a way as to stop its spread. Otherwise the consequences may be serious.

Says the Empire:—"A couple of years ago there was $10,000,000 on deposit in the savings banks of Melbourne and $200,000,000 in the chartered banks. To-day there is nothing but bankruptcy and ruin visible." The colony of Victoria, of which Melbourne is the capital, is the most highly protected of all the Australian communities, and it is there that the depression is most severe. These facts do not speak well for the fiscal policy which the Empire so ardently admires.

MORE LIGHT.

After some weeks of confused wandering among the census figures the Vancouver World has reached the correct conclusion that some eleven or twelve thousand Indians credited to this province by the Indian department are not included in the population found by the census. As we have already pointed out, this discrepancy between the two sets of figures is responsible for the muddle on which the government relied as an excuse for its postponement of redistribution. Though the World has reached the light by taking an extremely erratic course, and has tangled itself up needlessly in masses of figures, it is to be congratulated on having arrived at the proper judgment in the end. Perhaps the Vancouver organ will now labor with its Victoria colleague in order to remove totally its hallucination that the white population of the island can be "figured up" to the level of the mainland. In any event, there can be no longer any excuse offered on behalf of the government, for the ministers could surely have done long ago what the World has now accomplished, and arrived at the truth in regard to the Indian population.

In discoursing on this matter the Vancouver organ kindly lets a little more light in on the doings of the government, in this fashion: "It is now an open secret that the bill had been drafted, submitted to a caucus of its supporters on the Thursday afternoon on which Hon. Mr. Davie made the announcement which has given so much offense to this section of the province, and it was not until after recess that evening that a final decision was reached. We have held that there are several constituencies over-represented whilst others are under-represented. It was when these came to be adjusted that it became apparent that discrepancies of a serious nature existed. The majority favored a further postponement in order to enable a thorough investigation to be made." The bill was drafted and submitted to a caucus, says the World. Then the discovery was made, presumably while the ministers and their supporters were discussing the bill in caucus, that there were discrepancies in the census figures. Hitherto the premier has sought to convey the impression to the public that the "discrepancies" were discovered when the government was drafting the bill, but the World gives an entirely new version. Who is right? There would not be much utility we fancy, in considering that question at any length, but there is every reason to believe that the trouble arose in the caucus. And the trouble lay not in any discrepancies of the census but in the irreconcilable opposition of some of the government's faithful supporters. The "discrepancies" came along afterwards as a convenient shelter for the government.

There is another circumstance in connection with the population question which tickles the World's imagination. As the census allows the province only about 98,000 people, our Dominion per capita subsidy will, of course, be calculated on that number. But if the Indian department finds 12,000 Indians in the province whom the census missed, then it is plain that the province should be paid 80 cents a head on 110,000 people, instead of 98,000. That would mean an increase in our subsidy of $10,000 a year, no inconsiderable sum in these hard times. The World trusts that if the Indian department insists on increasing our population Premier Davie will insist on the subsidy being increased also. Now we quite distinctly remember that when the population of Victoria was shown to be underestimated by the census, and we suggested that through this act the province would be cheated out of its rightful per capita subsidy, the World charitably accused us of urging a raid on the Dominion treasury. Well, we shall not now return the compliment, but trust, with the World, that the premier will compel the Dominion to fork over that $10,000.

STAUNCH SABBATARIANS.

To the Editor:—On the Sabbath-keeping question I wish to offer the following quotation from Hugh Miller:—

"There is a variety of the genus philanthropist who would fain send out our working classes to the country on the Sabbath to become happy and innocent in smelling primroses and stringing daisies. An excellent scheme theirs for sinking a people into ignorance and brutality, for filling a country with gloomy workhouses and the workhouses with unhappy paupers. The mere animal that has to pass six days of the week in hard labor benefits greatly by a seventh day of mere animal rest and enjoyment.

"The repose according to its nature proves of signal use to it, because it is according to its nature. But man is not a mere animal; what is best for the ox and the ass is not best for him; and in order to degrade him into a poor unintellectual slave, over whom tyranny, in its caprice, may trample roughshod, it is but necessary to tie him down, animal-like, during six working days, to hard, engrossing labor, and to convert the seventh into a day of frivolous, unthinking relaxation.

"The merry, unthinking serfs who early in the reign of Charles I. danced round the Maypole, were afterwards the ready tools of despotism, and fought that England might be enslaved.

"The Ironsides who, in the cause of civil and religious freedom, bore them down, were staunch Sabbatarians." LEX.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

ISLANDER MUST NOT COAST.

Americans Try to Stop the Steamer From Running to Alaska.

A LETTER FROM COLLECTOR HATCH.

An Order to Prevent the Steamer Islander From Coasting in Alaska—It Means That She Cannot Go Into the Alaska Excursion Business This Season.

The United States authorities are endeavoring to prevent the C. P. N. Co. from putting the steamer Islander on the Alaska route this summer. She was on the route for several seasons and last year did a good share of the business, her passenger accommodation being taxed to its full extent every trip. The passengers on each trip were charmed with the Islander and her obliging captain, and consequently her fame as an excursion steamer was soon known all over the continent, or wherever those who had had the pleasure of travelling on her went. The American lines saw that the C. P. N. Co. was becoming a powerful rival for the Alaska excursion business, and their government is now trying to prevent the company running an excursion boat.

Capt. John Irving, manager of the C. P. N. Co., received the following letter a few days ago:

Office of the Collector
of Customs,
Sitka, Alaska, April 3, 1893.

Capt. John Irving,
Steamer Islander, Victoria.

Dear Sir: As I have seen a statement in the papers that you contemplate running the steamer Islander to Alaska again this season, I take this means of informing you that hereafter foreign vessels will not be permitted to coast in this district, instructions to that effect having been received at this office from the honorable the secretary of the treasury. You will please govern yourself accordingly.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) E. T. HATCH,
Collector.

This letter was forwarded to Ottawa, through Mr. Milne, collector of customs, and the minister of trade and commerce has communicated with the Washington authorities relative to the matter contained in it.

WAITING FOR A SETTLEMENT.

McBean Thinks It Time the Sewers Were Accepted.

Mr. McBean, the sewerage contractor, is waiting patiently for the city to take over the sewers. He has $20,000 lying idle in the bank, which has to remain there until the sewers are accepted. He contends that the time expired in March and that the matter should have been settled then. The council, however, decided that the time did not expire until April 26th. Mr. McBean says he waited for that time, and now that it is past and he hopes the city will settle the matter immediately.

The sewers, of course, have to be accepted by the commissioners who were appointed on Wednesday night. Mr. Teague, one of the commissioners, was asked when he expected the matter would be settled. He said that he had not yet been notified of his re-appointment, but although he was disgusted with the way some members of the council had treated the commissioners, he would have to take a common sense view of the question of settling matters. It was unfair to keep Mr. McBean waiting. He has done his work well and it should be accepted. Some members of the council were trying to meddle with matters they had nothing to do with. As soon as the commissioners were notified of their appointment the matter would be settled.

CUTCH-JOAN COLLISION.

The E. & N. Company Win Their Suit Against the Union S. S. Co.

Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, L. J. A., gave judgment at 2 o'clock in the case of the E. & N. Railway Co. vs. the Cutch for damages sustained by the company's steamer Joan in consequence of colliding with the Cutch in Nanaimo harbor on Nov. 19th last. The court held that the evidence of the wharfinger was conclusive to show that the Joan was the first to leave the wharf and that she did what was perfectly right in keeping on her course and not giving way to the Clutch. It showed a knowledge of good seamanship on the part of the captain of the Joan that he did not reverse the engines, as if this had been done a collision would inevitably have ocurred and the Cutch would have held her liable for damages on the ground that the Joan had the right of way and should not have reversed. The court then awarded the Joan damages, but the amount was not stated, as it will have to be ascertained by the proper party.

The chief justice expressed the hope that the law permitting rival vessels to leave the wharf at the same moment should be altered. A delay of five minutes on the part of either vessel in the present case would have saved expense and litigation.

Fruit Crop Prospects.

Mr. E. Hutcherson, one of the provincial commissioners for the World's Fair, was in town yesterday and a short chat was had with him prior to his leaving for Vancouver. Mr. Hutcherson expressed surprise when asked if his duties as commissioner were finished. "No," he replied, "they are not, and will not be concluded until late into the year. We are now trying to make arrangements to take all kinds of fresh fruit to the fair in cold storage cars throughout the summer and autumn, and feel sanguine that the display in these lines made by British Columbia will be equal, if not superior, to any at the great fair."

With regard to his position as inspector of fruit pests, Mr. Hutcherson was next interrogated and asked his opinion concerning the alleged damage to fruit trees by the more than ordinary severe frost last winter. Mr. Hutcherson said, as far as he could ascertain, the amount of damage was very small indeed, a few peach trees only sustaining serious injury. From present indications, there will be big crops of plums and prunes this year, and apples should be a good average crop. The buds are not stunted, as many think, but in a very healthy condition, though slightly backward. On the whole the outlook in most lines is very encouraging for heavy yields.—Columbian.

New Arrivals.

Another shipment of Armour's star hams, bacon and boneless ham, in 14 days from Chicago for Erskine, Wall and Company.

Don't Hurry

But be in time and have your pick of the 40c. flannelette blouses that are being offered at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

To Artists.

Raphael Tuck's copies at half price to close. J. JOHNSTON & CO.*

Church Meeting.

The members of Emanuel Baptist church, Spring Ridge, met last evening to adopt rules and regulations. They also elected temporary trustees.

Hospital Directors.

The meeting of the board of directors of the Jubilee Hospital will be held this evening in the board of trade rooms. General business will be disposed of.

Watson-Clarke.

George Watson, of the firm of Watson & Granger, was married last evening at the Metropolitan Methodist church to Miss Clarke. The wedding was a very pretty one, the bride being attired in a handsome white dress.

A Small Collision.

Tramcar No. 2, running on Pandora street, struck one of the scavenger carts owned by Ed Lines and damaged it to the extent of about $25. There is a dispute as to responsibility, which may have to be settled in court.

First of the Season.

A few boxes of strawberries were received from the south on the steamer Walla Walla. They are not the kind that would make your mouth water, but would rather make one believe that strawberries are not much acount after all.

The Watering Carts.

The city watering carts could be used to advantage at present. Clouds of dust have been flying up and down the main streets all day, damaging merchants' stocks and making those whose eyes it filled, use a few cuss words.

Coal Experts Return.

Mr. Pomerey and the other coal mine experts who went north to look over the Graham Island coal fields for Portland capitalists, are at Nanaimo and will be in Victoria to-morrow. They have little to make public until they have reported to their principals.

A Liberal Cut.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, operating the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship line, announces a one-fare rate for Victoria from all the Sound cities for the Queen's Birthday celebration. That is, tickets for the round trip will cost the ordinary fare one way.

Robbery on Maclure Street.

The home of James McGregor, L.L.D., city librarian, No. 59 Maclure street, was entered by thieves on Wednesday night. The back door was broken open, and thus was an entrance effected. The only articles taken were a box of eggs, some butter and other articles of food. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

To Welcome Bishop Perrin.

The Episcopal clergymen of the city will meet some day next week to arrange for a suitable reception for his lordship Bishop Perrin. The latter will be here on May 17 or 18, so there will be ample time to prepare. A delegation of clergymen will probably go to Vancouver to meet the bishop, and there will be public receptions here on their arrival.

Visitors From the Capital.

British Columbia is threatened with an invasion from Ottawa. To-morrow evening the Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Coste, chief engineer of the same department, start from the capital with the intention of making a tour of inspection extending to the coast. Next week the Hon. J. G. Haggart, Minister of Railways, and Dr. Montague, M.P., for Haldimand, and others will leave Ottawa for a trip to the province.

Wrecking the Michigan.

Capt. Graves returned from the Cape yesterday on the wrecker Mascotte. He brought with him a big load of wreckage from the steamer Michigan, including cargo and rigging. All the cargo with the exception of a few tons of pig iron and most of the steamer's paraphernalia has been removed from the wreck and is now in Victoria. The Mascotte will go down again early next week to remove the machinery and pig iron and complete the work of stripping the ship. Before the end of the week there will be very little left of the steamer Michigan.

A Pleasant Dancing Party.

Court Vancouver A. O. F. gave a very enjoyable dance at Philharmonic hall last evening. The hall was prettily decorated, and with the large crowd present the scene was a pretty one. Supper was served on the stage. The Brown-Richardson orchestra furnished the music for the occasion. The committee in charge of the affair were: Mesrs. J. Speed, G. Wilby, W. Hall, J. Collister, E. Johnston, A. Johnston, J. J. Randolph, Geo. Partridge, H. Waller, H. Maynard, H. Marsh, S. Rose, J. Smith, M. Dodd and J. Dodd.

The James Bay Ball.

The James Bay club house is all ready for the club ball this evening. The building has been in the hands of the decorators for several days past and the effect of the work is evidenced everywhere. The gentlemen who are to be thanked for the decorations are: H. B. Haines, W. H. Langley, R. Jones, E. E. Billinghurst, W. E. Beaven, Mr. Perfect, H. B. Rogers, W. E. Fisher, D. Sullivan, E. O. Finlaison, D. B. McConnan, G. S. Holt, E. Maclandaine and T. Harmon. All the guests of the club have accepted. The list includes Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney, Mayor and Mrs. Beaven, the officers of the navy and of "C" battery. The Brown-Richardson orchestra will furnish the music.

Unsanitary Houses.

The medical health officer has power under the Municipal Act, 1893, to condemn houses or buildings which are in his opinion unsanitary. He is now inspecting a number of houses in different parts of the city, and will send in a report to the council. A lot of the uninhabitable shacks in the city will probably fall under the officer's orders before the very warm weather arrives.

With Closed Doors.

A meeting of the council was held at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The doors were closed and the press excluded, therefore the business transacted is known only to the mayor and aldermen.

CAPT. COX BACK FROM JAPAN

Bright Budget of News From the Victoria Sealing Fleet There.

MAN DROWNED OFF THE UMBRINA.

He Was a Hunter Named Donald McDougal—The Japanese Government Will Leave the Sealers Alone—The Geneva Has 250 Skins.

Among the passengers on the steamship Victoria which arrived in port last evening from Yokohama was Captain J. G. Cox, of the firm of E. B. Marvin & Co., who has been absent a couple of days over two months on business connected with the firm's sealing schooners. The popular captain looked the picture of health as he leaned over the rail of the steamer last evening and talked to a large number of friends gathered on the wharf to meet him, while the quarantine officer was making his inspection.

"Yes," said he, "I bring a good budget of news of the sealing fleet in Japan waters. The worst piece of all is the loss of Donald McDougal, a hunter on the Umbrina. He was washed overboard on February 10th while the schooner was on her way across, and was never seen again. The fleet all had rough weather going across and the Arietas, which made the best time, was 40 days on the way. The Carlotta G. Cox, Viva and May Belle came in first, in the order named, on March 16, and the Penelope and Agnes McDonald arrived two days later. The Vera followed a day later and on the 21st the Anaconda of Port Townsend and the City of San Diego came in. On the 22nd the Enterprise arrived and the Carlotta G. Cox sailed. A day later the City of San Diego sailed. The Arietas arrived on March 24 and the Penelope sailed. On the 25th the W. P. Hall arrived and the Viva sailed, and two days later the Vera and Enterprise sailed. The McDonald left on the 28th. The Mermaid and Sadie Turpel came in on the 31st, and the Maud S. on April 5. The Umbrina arrived on April 13th, and a day later the Mary Ellen and C. G. White arrived. The Sadie Turpel sailed on April 13th and the Maud S. on April 14th. The Umbrina and Mary Ellen were still in Yokahama when the Victoria left. There was mail there for the Libbie, but I understand she is not going there. The Hall and several other vessels had boats smashed and the Agnes McDonald carried away some of her head gear. The Maud S. caught it too off the California coast. We in the Victoria had a rough trip across, being 20 days on the way. The schooner Geneva was spoken on April 1 by the ship Elmbank, going from Kobe to Hakodate. She had 250 skins, the result of about two days' sealing.

The schooners will not be interfered with by the Japanese government as long as they keep off the rookeries and outside of the usual limit. The Japanese government will, with a patrol, protect the reserves which in the past have been raided by the Japs themselves principally. The subject was brought up in parliament and there was a general discussion of the question with the result I have just stated. Our interests will be carefully watched by the representatives of our government there. My stay in Yokohama was uneventful. The city seemed rather quiet. I was at Tokio and also at one of the mountain resorts. It is a beautiful country. I spent a Sunday in the park at Tokio. The trees, principally wild cherry, were all in blossom, the sun was out bright and those little people parading about in their fantastic costumes made a beautiful picture. We had a splendid trip home. On April 16 we saw a large sealing schooner in 37:45 north, 144:57 east. On April 26th off the coast we saw a three-masted coaster steering south. On April 27th we saw a sealer off the coast. We did not go close enough to speak her. She was sealing with plenty of seals all around her.

Letters were received by the R. P. Rithet Company, Ltd., from the captains of their schooners, the Maude S and Umbrina. Both reported having bad weather in crossing the Pacific. The Umbrina arrived at Yokohama on April 12th after a long and stormy passage. On February 12th Daniel McDougall, a seaman, was lost overboard during a terrific gale. One boat was lost and another smashed to splinters on the same day. The Umbrina left for the sealing grounds on April 14th. She will call at Hadadi towards the end of June.

The Maude S arrived at Yokohama on April 5th, having experienced similar weather to that which the Umbrina passed through. Some of her gear was carried away and her cut water was damaged. She was beached at Yokohama for repairs. The captain reports very stormy weather on the Japanese cosat.

Very little is known here of Capt. McDougall. He is said to have a wife living here. He was a native of one of the maritime provinces.

Visited by His Honor.

Capt. Walbran of the Dominion steamer Quadra had the pleasure of receiving on board his ship this afternoon a visit from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. His Honor went all over the vessel and expressed himself much pleased with her. The Quadra is now fully equipped for her trip to Alaska with the boundary commissioners and the captain has utilized all the space available in the ship. Forty men are berthed in the 'tween decks, and in the cabin and after deck room has been made for 18 more. Six large Mackinaw boats are slung at the davits and in the poop are stored several nests of canoes. The remainder of the room below is taken up with stores of all descriptions and the coals necessary for the trip. The Quadra leaves in the morning at 10:30.

The Rate Established.

The World's Fair rate of the C.P.R. from Victoria to Chicago and return will be $98.50, Allan Cameron, local agent of the road, was so advised from headquarters this morning. With these tickets, which will be on sale after Monday, May 1st, goes permission to the purchaser to return home via any of the direct American lines. It is understood also aside from any connection with the above that the company will put on a line of steamers from Port Arthur to Chicago, so the trip down can be made either by boat or train. The C.P.R., in its World's Fair rate, meets the American roads. They established the rate and the C.P.R. followed them in fixing it.

Wall paper and room mouldings at Meltor's, Fort street, above Douglas. *

Spencer's Arcade.

JUST RECEIVED TO-DAY
A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

FANCY SILKS

Printed Surah Silks, 24 inches wide. Suitable for Blouses, Etc.

1000 yards, all at 65 cents per yard.

SEE WINDOW

D. SPENCER, Government St.

Two Things We Can Do.

GOOD CLOTHING

Where our customers know just what they want, we have no trouble in suiting them from our well assorted stock of Clothing.

Where our customers are not sure of what they want, and not posted in buying, if they leave the selection to us we give satisfaction every time.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37
Johnson Street.

PURE FERTILIZER.

To Farmers, Gardeners and the Public:

THE B. C. ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING Co.

Are prepared to fill orders in any quantity for **Pure Bone Fertilizer**, either **Crushed, Coarse, Ground, Meal or Flour.** Would also call attention to the fact that they have prepared a special **Lawn Fertilizer.** Ask your grocer for it. Sold in 2½, 5 and 10lb. packages.

For large quantities special prices. Apply

COR. BROAD & PANDORA STS. WORKS: CAREY ROAD.

ap15-d&w

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The "Royal Buffs" meet at the American Hotel this evening.

—The Cedar Hill entertainment this evening should be well attended.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. Campbell will take place to-morrow morning.

—All who took the recent examination of the Law Society passed successfully.

—The Vice-Admiralty Court has reserved judgment in the case of the E. and N. Ry. vs. the steamer Cutch.

—Colfax Rebekah Lodge, I.O.O.F., will have a social this evening, in commemoration of the 74th anniversary of Odd Fellowship.

—The W.C.T.U. discussed a proposition to raise the city missionary's salary yesterday. Outside aid in this matter would be welcome.

—Uniform Rank, K. of P., was inspected last evening by Col. Behnsen. The colonel is going to present a sword to the captain of the best drilled division in the province.

—The I.O.O.F. will have a church parade on Sunday morning. Services at Calvary Baptist church will be attended, and there will be a special sermon by Rev. J. E. Coombes.

—The district committee of the Y.M.C.A. had a conference yesterday with President Henderson and Secretary Elsen. Plans for the improvement of the work in the city were considered.

—In police court this morning the charge of infraction of health by-law against Gim Fook Yuen was withdrawn. A Jack, against whom a clear case of overcrowding was proved, was fined $10 with $2.50 costs added.

—Agent E. E. Blackwood of the Northern Pacific has received advices that all the company's tourist sleepers have been upholstered, making them still more convenient and comfortable than they ever were. These cars leave Seattle and Tacoma daily.

New potatoes at Erskine, Wall and Company's. *

Canton Victoria No. 1, P. M.

The above canton will parade in full dress uniform in their hall, Douglas street, on Friday evening, May 5th, at 8 p.m., for the annual inspection. Every member must be present. There will not be any meeting for drill on Saturday evening.

Social Dance.

The Philharmonic orchestra will give another dance Saturday evening in Harmony Hall. Admission, gents 50cts, ladies free. *

Calfskin Aprons.

Blacksmiths' and truckmen's aprons, from 75 cents up, at F. Norris', No. 126 Government street. *

Tan Shoes

ALL SIZES STYLES AND PRICES AT

A. B. Erskine's

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STS.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 63½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1 25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practicle experience of over 25 years. mar1

New England Hotel

RESTAURANT, BAKERY AND OYSTER SALOON,

116 and 118 Government Street.

Now Open Day and Night

AT THE OLD STAND.

THREE DINING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

The Finest in the City. Meals at all hours. Telephone Call 161.

YOUNG BROS.

NEW GOODS

FOR Spring AND Summer

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,

Tailors, 62 Yates St.

mar2 1m

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

Derby Sweepstakes

To be decided by the result of the ENGLISH DERBY, run at Epsom, May 31st, 1893. (241 Horses Entered).

$20,000,

Divided as follows:

First Horse	$10,000.00
Second Horse	3,000.00
Third Horse	2,000.00

$2,500 among Starters and $2,500 among Non-Starters.
10 per cent. deducted from all prizes.

Tickets entitling the subscribers to one chance in the Sweepstakes, price $2.00, can be obtained at all leading hotels and saloons, or directly from W. R. Jackson, Box 372 Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B. C., or W. O. Stevens, Box 283, Pioneer Bodega, Victoria, B.C.

The Drawing will take place at the Delmonico Hotel, Victoria, B.C., on 29th May, 1893.

The most reliable manner of forwarding subscriptions to the Sweepstakes is by Postal Order.

Copies of the drawing will be sent to all local Agents, and a full list of the numbers drawn will be published in the principal papers of Canada and the United States of May 30th, 1893.

GUARANTEED TO FILL. ap20-1m

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Matting, Rugs, Blinds, Cotton Crepe for Drapes

Few Tree Paeonies, Cheap
Flower Pots, all sizes and kinds.

T. S. FUTCHER,

Importer and Retailer.

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

CHEAP TEETH.

For sixty days my improved Artificial Teeth for nearly one half the usual price. Dentistry in all its branches and latest method, at the New York Dental Parlor, 73½ Government street. fe24 tf

Use German Magic Pile Cure.

NEW VIEW OF THE CASE.

THE BLESSINGS OF OUR MANY DAILY INTERRUPTIONS.

The Chief One Seems to be That We Are Never Able to do All the Evil or All the Good That We Intend—Interruptions Keep One Fresh.

Probably no complaint is oftener heard from busy men well on in life than that of interruptions, the hundred little things that daily take them away, apparently, from their occupations or purposes. It might be inferred from their complaints that half the lives of most people was literally wasted in these little distractions. There is no doubt that daily diverting calls do hinder a man from accomplishing work he has in hand, but it is not demonstrated that these interruptions are not the best thing for him and for the world. It could be proved that no man ever accomplished anything in the world who was not very much interrupted, and it is evident that no man is of much account who is not liable to these annoyances. The value of a man in himself or to the community is pretty accurately gauged by the demands made upon his time. It could be shown that if what he is attempting to do is useless, the world will not interrupt him. It has little need of that sort of man. And probably, also, he is fulfilling his destiny, and being of the greatest service he can be in this life, in attending to these ten thousand calls which seem to interfere with his plan. As a man gets on into the thick of life, he can less and less command his time, and he is apt to grumble more and more at the waste of his powers. The chance is that these interruptions are his salvation. It is not only that diversity of interest is essential to his mental and physical health, but these only can bring out his full powers. The man interrupted a great deal is very much in contact with all sorts of life, and presently he gets a good many of his facets polished up that can reflect it. He lives vividly in a hundred ways instead of vegetating in one. And, besides, the world has reason to thank God that the intentions of many men are frustrated, and that they have not time to do evil or the good they intend. Give almost any man rope enough, and he will hang himself. It is the interruptions that not only keep him from moral suicide, but keep him fresh. The world is just now flooded with books. The remark or the incident that formerly a man or a woman would have told to a friend or a circle, in the way of making human intercourse lively, now goes into a book to add to the task of the reading world. The public has to suffer because it has no call to interrupt these writers. But it is these very harassing interruptions of life that are the good genius of literary fiction. If the able novelists produced undisturbed up to their power—that of a Jacquard loom—the world could not contain the books they would write. And yet a domestic annoyance, or the solicitation of a world wanting help in its trivial affairs, or a fit of sickness, they do not recognize as angels in disguise. Less books and better is probably what the public is thinking, and if it philosophized on the general subject, it would be to say that the life fullest of interruptions is the best life.—Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for March.

THE BUTCHER BIRD.

A Comical Creature Which Seems to Be Cruel for the Fun of It.

The butcher bird, that is familiar to all ranchers in this region, is considered by some of the foremost ornithologists as the most sagacious bird in America. Thomas Oldham, of Lordsburg, tells us that he believes it as cruel as it is sagacious. "I have paid lots of attention to a pair of common butcher birds at my place for six months," said he to us the other day, "and I have learned many new tilings about the habits of the peculiar butcher bird. A pair of them have followed me while at ploughing for three or four days at a time, watching and waiting for me to overturn a nest of field-mice. When I overturn a nest they will pounce down upon the little mice and claw and peck them to death. Then the mouse carcasses are carried away to some neighboring orange or lemon tree and spiked upon the thorns. The birds seldom eat the mice, but kill them from sheer love of the excitement. When they can spike a live mouse, or even a rat, on a thorn, they flutter about and chatter with themselves as if they had great fun in seeing the rodents squirm and twist in the throes of death. But I am most surprised to see how strong butcher birds are and what they can lift and fly away with. I have often seen toads that have been impaled upon the thorns of a century plant on my place, and left to die. The other morning I saw a butcher bird with a snake fully a foot long. He had it by the back of the neck, and flew with it up into an orange tree. He then nailed the reptile on to a thorn and sat and watched it. He let the snake almost wriggle off, when he flew at it and would fix it on more firmly. Because these birds are destructive to gophers and rats, they are considered the friend of the orange-grower."—Pomona, Cal., Progress.

Champion Jump of 70 Feet.

Long-jumping must be something worth looking at when the winning jump is some 70 feet long. That is the sort of thing they have in Norway, as this morning's news from Christiana tells us. The champion jumper at the great annual meeting at Stockholm yesterday made a record by covering 70 feet, and the other competitors all managed to come between 40 and 66. This is certainly more exciting than our champion jump of 23 feet and a few inches. The Norwegians, it is true, do not jump as we do. The jump-run is down hill 200 feet high, in the middle of which a spring-board is set six feet above the ground; and it is from this that the jump is taken. But, aided or not, that 70 feet flight through space is a portentous feat. The Norwegian women, too, tuck up their skirts and go at it; truly, a sight for sons of the Vikings! —St. James Gazette.

The Smallest Locomotive.

The smallest locomotive ever built to be run by steam will be exhibited at the world's fair by Henry Case, a jeweler of Gloversville, N. Y. Its construction has cost Mr. Case over three years' steady labor. The engine is only eight and one-half inches in length, and its weight is one and one-half pounds. It will run upon a track ten feet in diameter.

No. 189.

A BY-LAW

Relating to the Public Health.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. The Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, consisting of the Mayor and the nine Aldermen, shall be the Board of Health for the City of Victoria.

2. The Board of Health shall have a general supervision over all matters, things and officers, within the jurisdiction of the Corporation in any way appertaining to the public health, and may by resolution make and formulate rules for the preservation of the public health.

3. The Municipal Council shall from time to time appoint a member of the medical profession to be Medical Health Officer, at such salary or remuneration as the Council may think fit to provide, whose duties may be defined by by-law or by resolution of the Council from time to time, or by instructions from the Mayor.

4. The Medical Health Officer shall—

(a.) Advise and assist the Mayor and the Aldermen and the officers of the Corporation on all matters relating to the public health, and report thereon from time to time.

(b.) Examine and report from time to time, on the sanitary condition of the city, and of property under the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

(c.) Superintend the enforcement and observance of the statutes or by-laws or regulations respecting the public health within the municipality.

(d.) Act as Medical Inspector of Schools as well as advisory officer, in matters pertaining to school hygiene.

(e.) Perform such other duties for the preservation of the public health as may in his opinion be necessary, or as may be required by the Mayor, or by the Board of Health.

(f.) Make a general report to the Council, on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year, upon the sanitary condition of the city.

5. The Council may from time to time appoint a sanitary inspector or inspectors at such salary or remuneration as the Council may decide.

6. The Sanitary Inspector shall—

(a.) Keep a book of record of all his proceedings, and report to the Mayor weekly or oftener if necessary.

(b.) Examine any alleged nuisance arising from defective drainage or decaying animal matter or other cause, and report thereon to the Mayor.

(c.) Assist the Medical Health Officer in any duties which require such assistance.

(d.) Perform the duties hereinafter indicated as belonging specially to him, and enforce the observance of the statutes or by-laws or regulations respecting the public health in the Municipality or within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, and generally to obey and carry out the intentions and directions of the Mayor, the Board of Health, and the Medical Health Officer, in matters relating to the public health or the removal of nuisances.

7. In the event of a Medical Health Officer not being appointed, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, upon being informed that any family or person is in sickness and destitute to require some member of the medical profession to visit such person or family and to take such measures for their relief as to him may seem requisite, either by reporting them as fit subjects to be removed to a hospital or other place provided for that purpose, or by supplying them, or directing them to be supplied, with the requisite medicine for their relief, and a regular and correct account of each case, and of any such expenditure, shall be kept by him, and a return of the same shall be made to the Mayor by the Sanitary Inspector.

8. In case of the sickness or absence of the Medical Health Officer it shall be lawful for the mayor to appoint some member of the medical profession to perform all or any of his duties during such sickness or absence; and the Mayor may at all times call in and avail himself of medical or scientific advice or assistance in cases in which he may deem it indispensable to seek such advice and assistance for carrying into effect the sanitary conditions and intentions of this by-law, and an account or report of all expenditure incurred in obtaining such advice or assistance shall from time to time be made to the Council.

9. The Council may provide permanent or temporary hospitals, tents, or other place or places of reception for the sick and infected as they shall judge best for their accommodation and the safety of the inhabitants of the city. On the occurrence of any case of small-pox, cholera, or other disease of an infectious, contagious, or malignant character the Medical Health Officer may at once remove the person attacked to the hospital, tent or other place provided, or shall cause such person to be otherwise efficiently isolated, and shall take proper measures for the disinfection, or, if necessary, the destruction of all clothing, which may have been exposed to contagion, and for the disinfection and purification of every conveyance, rail, or tramcar, steamboat, sailing vessel, carriage, or other vehicle which may have been exposed to contagion.

10. The Medical Health Officer may further isolate or remove all persons who may have been exposed to the contagion, and no such person shall go, or be permitted to go, abroad until the Medical Health Officer permits, nor until the clothing or effects worn or carried by him have been properly disinfected, if the same have been exposed to contagion.

11. Whenever a disease of a malignant character is discovered to exist in any premises, the Medical Health Officer may compel the occupants of such premises to remove therefrom, and may place them in sheds, tents, or other shelter in some other locality, until measures can be taken for the cleaning and disinfection of such premises.

12. In case any traveller coming from without the city, or any person residing in the city, is infected with or exposed to any of the diseases mentioned in this by-law, the Medical Health Officer may make effective provision in the manner which to him shall seem best for the public safety by removing such persons to a separate house, if he considers the premises to be in a too closely populated portion of the city, or by otherwise isolating him, if it can be done without danger to his health, and by providing nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him, at his own cost or charges, or the cost of his parents or other person or persons liable for his support.

13. Whenever an infected person shall be isolated in a house or any other place whatsoever, the Medical Health Officer may appoint and employ a proper person or persons to keep constant watch over the house or place where such infected person shall be kept, and not permit ingress or egress to or from such house or place, except to duly qualified medical man attendant upon such infected person, or other person by the permission of the Medical Health Officer, and any person accepting the duty of watchman, who shall depart from his duty as watchman, or shall neglect his duty, or who shall permit of ingress or egress to or from the infected premises, or any communication therewith contrary to this rule, or who shall disobey, or fail to observe any direction of the Medical Health Officer relative to the duties of such watchman, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered upon summary conviction, or in default of payment be liable to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labor.

14. Any person who shall, contrary to the preceding section depart from or enter any such house or place as is mentioned in this by-law, wherein there shall be any person infected with smallpox, or who shall carry or remove, or permit to be carried or removed, any article or thing from such house or place, shall be subject, on summary conviction, to a penalty of one hundred dollars, or to three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labor.

15. If the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector believes that any person is infected, or has been exposed to infection or that his or her clothing or other effects contain infection, either of them may detain such person and his or her clothing and effects aforesaid, and such person and the clothing and other effects shall be at once disinfected.

16. If the Medical Health Officer only suspects that any person or the effects of any person have been exposed to infection he may keep such person under observation.

17. Whenever a person suffering from small-pox, cholera, or any other disease of a malignant character dangerous to the public health, is an inmate of any hotel or boarding-house, the keeper or one of the keepers of such hotel or boarding-house shall immediately give notice thereof to the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, who shall thereupon take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of such disease.

18. Every person in charge of public or private hospital, and every keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or hotel, shall immediately report in writing to the Medical Health Officer, of any person being at any of the aforesaid houses or hotels and attacked with or suspected of having any contagious or infectious disease mentioned in this by-law.

19. No child, minor, or person from any house where any person or persons is or are sick or affected with any of the diseases named as provided for in this by-law, shall attend any public or private school in the city, until the recovery or death of said sick person or persons, and in either event the said child, minor or person, shall be provided with a written statement by the attending physician, if any, and if not, then by the Medical Health Officer, certifying to their being free from contagion or infection, which statement must be presented to the principal or teacher of said public or private school before said child, minor or person, will be allowed to attend.

20. It shall be the duty of any principal or teacher of any public or private school in this city to report at once to the Medical Health Officer, in writing, any violation of the above section.

21. If any teacher resides or lodges in any house where infectious or contagious disease exists, such teacher shall at once inform the Board of School Trustees under which he or she acts, and he or she shall not again enter his or her school, or other public place, until all danger of carrying infection or contagion is over, duly certified by a physician or the Medical Health Officer.

22. The Medical Health Officer is hereby empowered to visit any and all public and private schools in the city, and to make, or cause to be made, an examination of the children and minors in attendance therein as often as he may deem necessary to secure compliance with the provisions hereof.

23. Every school teacher shall attend to and observe such suggestions and instructions as may be given by the Medical Health Officer in regard to ventilation and cleanliness in the school under his or her charge.

24. Every medical practitioner attending or visiting any person who is suffering from smallpox, cholera, or any other disease of a malignant character dangerous to public health, shall immediately give notice thereof to the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, who shall thereupon take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent the spread of such disease.

25. Every practising physician in the city shall report, in writing, to the Medical Health Officer, the death of any of his patients who shall have died of contagious or infectious diseases mentioned in this by-law immediately thereafter, and to state in such report the specific name and type of such disease.

26. Every physician in attendance upon any person or persons sick or affected with any disease named and provided for in this by-law, shall give all necessary instructions regarding the thorough ventilation and cleansing of the public house, hotel, or private residence, wherein such person shall be sick, and the keeper of such public house or hotel, or the owner or occupant of such private residence, shall follow the instructions of the physician in attendance, as aforesaid.

27. No person shall let or hire, or allow any other person to occupy any house, or part of a house in which there has been any person sick or affected with any disease named and provided for in this by-law, without first having had the said house or part of a house thoroughly disinfected, together with any article or articles therein contained, and under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Medical Health Officer, that the said house, or part of a house, can be safely occupied by others, or that such article or articles can be safely handled or used.

28. The Medical Health Officer shall have charge of the quarantine or infectious disease hospital, provided by the Corporation, and shall have power, when authorized by the mayor, to detail such number of officers and to employ such persons' assistance and nurses as he may deem necessary, and to see that the said hospitals are supplied with suitable furniture, nourishment, fuel and medicines, and that persons dying therein, or in other place under the charge of the city, are properly buried, and if necessary at the expense of the city.

29. The Medical Health Officer shall have power to destroy or disinfect, as in his judgment may be deemed proper, any furniture, wearing apparel, goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be exposed to or infected with a contagious or infectious disease, and the owner of such property shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor.

30. The Medical Health Officer shall cause to be affixed and maintained, or shall require the occupants of any dwelling house, store, shop, or other building in which there shall be any person sick with small-pox, varioloid or other infectious, contagious or malignant disease, to put up and maintain in a conspicuous place on the front of said dwelling house, store, shop or building, a card or sign to be furnished by the Board of Health, on which shall be written or printed in large letters the word "small-pox," or name of such disease, and the Medical Health Officer may, if he considers the premises to be in a too closely populated portion of the city, or that the premises to be occupied by the patient are unsanitary and unsuitable for proper attendance or care, or for the prevention of the spread of the disease, and that the health or life of the patient will not be endangered by removal, order the removal of the patient to the quarantine or infectious diseases hospital, or such place as may be provided by the city for that purpose.

31. In the event of the patient being treated at the premises in which he or she was taken ill, and is not removed by the Medical Health Officer for the city to the quarantine or infectious disease hospital, or such place as may be provided by the city for that purpose; all expenses connected with the treatment of the patient and the isolation of the premises and of the occupants shall be borne and paid by the patient and the occupants, or his or their guardians, or the person or persons liable for his or their support.

32. When any vessel coming from an infected locality enters the port of Victoria the Medical Health Officer shall make or cause to be made a strict inspection of the passengers, officers and crew before any person, luggage, or freight or other thing is landed, or allowed to be landed from it, and where any infected or exposed person shall be found on board he shall be dealt with in such manner as the Medical Health Officer for the city shall direct, and no luggage, freight or other thing shall be landed from the vessel until they shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

33. The Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may board all trains and vessels arriving within the limits of the city; may take, in respect of any persons' baggage, freight or effects arriving by any train or vessel, any sanitary precautions, which, in the opinion of said Medical Health Officer or Inspector, are necessary or expedient for guarding against the introduction of disease into the city.

34. The Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector may attend at the railway station or steamboat wharf at any time prior to the arrival or departure of a boat or train.

35. The Medical Health Officer shall have power to stop, detain and examine every person or persons, freight, cargoes, boats, railway and tramway cars, coming from a place infected with a malignant, pestilential or infectious disease, in order to prevent the introduction of the same into the city.

36. Where there is reason to suspect that any person who has small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera or typhoid fever, leprosy, or any infectious, contagious, or malignant disease, is in or upon any railway or tramcar, steamboat, stage or any other conveyance, the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Officer of the municipality, or, if there is no such officer, any member of the Board of Health, may enter such conveyance and cause any such person to be removed therefrom, and may detain the conveyance until it is properly disinfected, or such officer or member may, if he thinks fit, remain on or in, or re-enter, and may remain on or in the said conveyance, with any assistance he may require for the purpose of disinfecting the same.

37. No person, persons or body corporate shall bring into this city from any vessel, building, place or railway car in which had lately been any sick person of any contagious or infectious disease mentioned in this by-law, or any article or person whatsoever, nor shall any such person come into said city without permission in writing of the Medical Health Officer. Nor shall any person, persons or body corporate bring into the city any vessel, or railway, or tramcar, or conveyance in which there has been lately any person infected with, who has died from any contagious disease mentioned in this by-law, without the written consent of the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector.

38. No owner, driver, or person in charge of any cab, omnibus, railway, street railway or tramway, carriage, or of any other public or private conveyance shall use, or permit the same to be used, for the conveyance of any person sick or affected with any of the diseases named or provided for in this by-law, nor for the conveyance of the body for burial, or otherwise, of any person who has died from any of said diseases without the permission of the Medical Health Officer, and every undertaker or other person who, with a hearse or other vehicle, removes or conveys therein, for burial or otherwise, the corpse of any person who has died of any of such contagious or infectious disease, is hereby required to have such cab, omnibus, street railway or tramway carriage, or any such public or private conveyance, or hearse or other vehicle, thoroughly disinfected.

39. No person shall give, lend, transmit, sell or expose any bedding, clothing or other article likely to convey any contagious or infectious disease, without having taken such precautions as may be directed by the Medical Health Officer for removing all danger of communicating such disease to others.

40. No person or persons who have been affected with any of the diseases named and provided for in this by-law, who have been quarantined or isolated in any place established under the provisions of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1893, or this by-law, shall be allowed to leave such quarantine or infectious diseases hospital without permission in writing of the Medical Health Officer.

41. No person having the small-pox, varioloid or other contagious disease shall go about the city, or in any yard, common or place so as to endanger the health of others.

42. Whenever it shall appear to the Mayor, the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector that it is necessary for the preservation of the public health, or for the abatement of any nuisance or of anything dangerous to the public health, or whenever the Mayor shall receive a notice signed by two or more ratepayers of the city stating the condition of any building in the city to be so filthy as to be a nuisance, or dangerous or injurious to the public health, or that upon any premises in the city there is any foul or offensive ditch, gutter, drain, privy, cesspool, ashpit or cellar kept or constructed so as to be a nuisance or dangerous to the public health, or that upon any such premises an accumulation of dung, manure, offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water or other matter or thing is kept or permitted to remain so as to be a nuisance or dangerous or injurious as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Sanitary Inspector, or any officer of the corporation, and he is hereby authorized to enter such building or premises for the purpose of examining the same, and if necessary to order the removal of any such matter or thing as aforesaid; and every owner, lessee, or occupier of or person using said premises, or the agent or representative having charge or control of such building or premises, shall within twenty-four hours after receiving a notice to remove or abate any such matter or thing as aforesaid, remove or abate the same accordingly. In case he shall neglect or refuse to remove or abate the same accordingly, it shall be lawful for the Sanitary Inspector or any officer of the Corporation to cause such matter or thing to be removed or abated, and the costs and expenses thereof shall be forfeited and paid by the person in default and may be recovered from the person or persons so neglecting or refusing, and he shall be also subject to the penalties imposed by this by-law.

43. The Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector shall have power to abate or cause to be abated summarily and by force if necessary any nuisance likely to be injurious to the public health, and may cause the persons or corporations responsible for the nuisance to be prosecuted, and they may also cause the nuisance to be abated or removed at the expense of the person or corporation so offending.

44. The Sanitary Inspector or the Medical Health Officer shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness, in the city or in any vessel within the limits of the City of Victoria, that may in his or their opinion be injurious to the health of the inhabitants, and shall cause the same to be destroyed, removed or prevented, as the case may require, and shall further enquire respecting articles that are capable of containing or conveying infection or contagion brought or conveyed into the city by or through any vehicle, or vessel, or by any means whatever.

45. If the Medical Health Officer or Sanitary Inspector is satisfied upon due examination that any cellar, room, tenement or building within the municipality, occupied as a dwelling place, has become by reason of the number of occupants, want of cleanliness, the existence therein of a contagious or infectious disease, or other cause, unfit for such purpose, or that it has become a nuisance, or in any way dangerous to the health of its occupants or of the public, he may issue a notice to such occupants, or any of them, requiring the said premises to be put in proper sanitary condition, or if he sees fit require the occupants to quit the premises within such time as he may deem reasonable. If the person so notified or any of them neglect or refuse to comply with the terms of the notice, every person so offending shall be liable to the penalties of this bylaw. The Medical Health Officer may cause the premises to be properly cleaned at the expense of the owners or occupants, or may remove the occupants and close up the premises, and the same shall not be occupied until put into proper sanitary condition, or the Board of Health, if it sees fit, may cause such premises to be destroyed.

46. No owner, tenant or occupant of land, or any person or body corporate within the city limits, shall suffer the accumulation upon his or their premises, or deposit, or permit to be deposited, upon any lot belonging to or occupied by him, of anything which may endanger the public health, or deposit upon or into any street, square, lane, highway, wharf, dock, slip, pond bank, stream, sewer, or water or waters of Victoria Harbor or the Arm, any dead animal, fish, dirt, rubbish, excrement, dung, manure, offal or other refuse or vegetable or animal matter, or other filth or offensive thing.

47. If any person shall own, occupy or keep any lot of ground, building, stable or other premises in such a bad and filthy condition as to be offensive and a nuisance to the neighborhood, or to any person or family, such person shall be subject to the penalties provided for an infraction of this by-law.

48. The keeper of every livery or other stable shall keep his stable and stable yard clean, and shall not permit more than two wagon loads of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any one time.

49. No person shall suffer the accumulation upon his premises or deposit or permit the deposit on any land belonging to him or under his control, of anything so as to endanger the public health, or shall deposit or suffer or permit to be deposited, throw into or leave in or upon any street, court, square, road, lane, alley, wharf, public enclosure, vacant lot, pond, or body of water, any dead animal, dirt, sawdust, soot, ashes, cinders, shavings, hair, shreds, manure, fish-shells, waste water or filth of any kind, or any refuse animal or vegetable matter whatever.

50. All house or store offal, whether consisting of animal or vegetable substance, shall be placed in suitable vessels, and no ashes or other refuse shall be mingled therewith, and the same shall be kept in some convenient place to be taken away by the scavengers.

51. No distiller, tanner, brewer, soap-boiler, tallow-chandler, butcher, meat-packer, fish-canner, oil manufacturer, dyer, livery stable keeper, wash-house keeper, slaughter-house keeper or other person shall discharge out of, or permit to flow from their still-house, tannery, brewery, oil manufactory, shop, slaughter-house, packing-house, stable, or any other place, any foul or nauseous liquors, slops or other substances whatever into any private ground, street, lane or public ground, or fresh water stream, pond or lake within said city.

52. No soap-boiler, tallow-chandler, butcher, candle or oil manufacturer, or fish-canner, shall keep or use any stale, putrid or stinking fat, grease, fish or meat, so as to be a nuisance to the public.

53. No owner or occupant of any premises for the purpose of killing therefactory, slaughter-house, tannery, brewery, distillery, pork and beef packing house, fish cannery, fertilizer or oil manufactory, stable or barn, laundry or wash-house, shall suffer the same to become foul, nauseous or offensive.

54. No slaughter-house, lot, buildings or or premises for the purpose of killing therein, shall be erected, maintained, opened, used or kept within the limits of the City of Victoria.

55. All privies that are foul, emitting smells and odors, are hereby declared nuisances, and the Sanitary Inspector shall have power to abate the same, and order the same to be filled up or cleansed, and if the owner or occupier of the premises on which the same may be situate, fail to do so on receiving notice, he or they shall be subject to the penalties provided for in this by-law, and the Sanitary Inspector shall cause the said privies, vaults or pits to be filled up.

56. All vaults and privies shall be made tight, so that the contents thereof cannot escape therefrom, and as remote from any dwelling, well, or water tank as practicable.

57. No person shall permit or suffer the accumulation, so as to be a nuisance, of any offal, filth, refuse, stagnant water, or other offensive matter or thing upon his premises, or on any vacant lot belonging to him, or for the owner or lessee of which he is the agent.

58. No person shall place on any land, or in or upon any street, road, or highway, any night soil, manure or other refuse matter, or any other dirt or filth which is, or is likely to become, a nuisance.

59. No person shall convey or cause to be conveyed through any street, road, or highway, any night-soil, swill, or other filth or offensive matter, dangerous to health, between the hours of six in the morning and twelve in the evening, nor at any time except in a proper covered cart or vehicle, so as to prevent slopping or spilling.

60. Every tenant or occupier of a building shall dispose of all animal and vegetable refuse from such building or on the premises occupied therewith, either by burning the same or by placing it in a proper covered receptacle, the contents of which he shall cause to be removed at least once every week.

61. The owner, lessee, agent of the owner, or of the lessee or of the occupant of any ground, yard, vacant lot, or other property where stagnant water or other nuisance exists, abutting on any street through which a common drain shall have been constructed, shall cause the same to be effectually drained into such common drain.

62. The owner, lessee, agent, or occupier of any building or premises used as a dwelling house, hotel, restaurant, saloon, shop, store, office, factory, wash-house, or otherwise, shall furnish the same with a sufficient drain under ground to carry off all waste or foul water or liquid filth; and no such drain shall empty or discharge into or upon any street, road, or highway, or any open drain thereon, if, in the opinion of the Mayor or the Council, the same be detrimental to the public health.

63. When any dumb animal shall die within the limits of the city, the owner or person in possession of it shall cause the carcass to be removed and buried or cremated, so that the same shall not be a nuisance.

64. It shall be the duty of the Sanitary Inspector, the members of the City Police force and such other persons as may for the time being be employed for health or sanitary purposes to keep a vigilant supervision over all streets, lanes, by-ways, lots, back yards, premises or waters as aforesaid within the municipal limits upon or in which any such accumulation as aforesaid may be found, and at once to notify the parties who own or occupy such lots or premises, or who either personally or through their employees have deposited any thing so as to endanger the public health, or who permit or suffer the accumulation thereof, to cleanse the same, and to remove what is found thereon, and such parties shall forthwith remove the same, and if the same be not removed within twenty-four hours after such notification, he or they may cause the parties so offending to be prosecuted, and may also cause the same to be removed at the expense of the person or persons so offending. They may also inspect at intervals all premises within the city which they have reason to believe are in an unsanitary condition.

65. Wherever any nuisance shall be found on any premises within the city, contrary to this by-law, the Sanitary Inspector is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause the same to be summarily abated in such manner as he may direct, and in default of the person or persons, or body corporate refusing or neglecting to abate the same, as directed by the Sanitary Inspector, he may abate the same, and the person, persons, or body corporate so neglecting or refusing shall be liable to the penalties of this by-law, and pay the City the cost of abating the same.

66. The Sanitary Inspector or the Medical Health Officer may grant permits for, or restrain the removal of any nuisance or infected articles, when he considers it proper for the public safety to do so.

67. In all cases where no provision is herein made defining what are nuisances, and how the same may be removed, abated or prevented, in addition to what may be declared such herein, those offences which are known to the common law of the land and the Statutes of British Columbia as nuisances may, in case the same exist within the city, be treated as such, and proceeded against as is in this by-law provided, or in accordance with any other law which shall give the Police Magistrate or the Justice of the Peace trying the same jurisdiction.

68. Any notice required to be given by this by-law shall be served, if the premises are occupied, on the occupant or upon some servant or member of his family, or posted upon some conspicuous part of the premises; and if such premises be vacant, the notice shall be served upon the owner or lessee or the agent of the owner or lessee, or left at the last or usual place of abode of such owner, lessee or agent, or posted in some conspicuous place on such premises.

69. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to use from and out of any well or wells of water within the limits of the City of Victoria which has or have been complained of as being prejudicial to the health of man or beast, any water for drinking or cooking purposes, or the watering of any domestic animal, or for any use whatever, until said water from any and every such well so complained of has been duly analyzed by a competent analyst (to be named by the Council of the city), and said analyst has certified that the water in the said well or wells is of a pure and wholesome nature and fit for the use above specified.

70. If upon due analysis, as above set forth, the water in any well or wells within the city should be declared unfit for the uses hereinbefore specified, such well or wells shall be immediately filled up by the owner, lessee or occupant in possession of the premises on which it or they are situated, and no other or more wells shall be opened on said premises.

71. Any person complaining of the quality of the water in any well or wells used for the purposes hereinbefore specified within this city, shall make his or her complaint to the Sanitary Inspector of the city in writing, giving full information as to the location of any well or wells so complained of, the number of lot and block, and legal subdivision on which same are situate, and an approximate estimate of the number of persons or animals using water from said well or wells.

72. Upon receipt of complaint in writing, as above set forth, the Sanitary Inspector shall, as soon as practicable, procure a sample of the water from such well or wells in the presence of at least one credible witness, which sample shall be immediately sealed up by said Inspector in an air-tight receptacle, and be left by him at the place of business of the analyst chosen and appointed by the Council for such duties, and the analyst shall immediately proceed to analyze such sample of water and report the result in writing as soon as practicable to the Board of Health of this city, who shall act in accordance with the report.

73. The owner or occupier of the premises shall fill up the said well or wells immediately on receiving notice so to do from the Sanitary Inspector, and in default of his doing so shall be subject to the penalties provided for a breach of this by-law.

74. No person shall let or occupy, or suffer to be occupied, as a dwelling or lodging, any room which—

(a.) Does not contain at all times at least 384 cubic feet of space for each person occupying the same.

(b.) Has not a window made to open in a manner approved by the Medical Health Officer or the Sanitary Inspector, or

(c.) Has not appurtenant to it the use of a water-closet, earth-closet, or privy, constructed in accordance with the by-laws and regulations of the City;

(d.) Every room in which a person passes the night or is found between midnight and five o'clock in the forenoon, shall be deemed to be occupied as a dwelling or lodging within the meaning of this section.

75. Any officer of the Corporation may seize, and under the direction of the Medical Health Officer, the Mayor or the Sanitary Inspector, destroy any tainted or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish or other article of food exposed or offered for sale.

76. No person or persons shall sell or offer for sale any bread, milk or other substance adulterated with any substance injurious to health, and any article so adulterated shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of the Mayor, Police Magistrate, or any Justice or Justices of the Peace in and for the City of Victoria, before whom such case shall be tried.

77. No butcher, grocer, trader or other person, persons or body corporate shall sell, expose or offer for sale on any public market or at any place within the limits of the City of Victoria, as food any tainted, diseased, closed, damaged or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, milk, fruit or other articles of food or provisions, or the flesh of any animal dying otherwise than by slaughter, and the Sanitary Inspector may seize and destroy any such tainted, diseased, damaged or unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit or other articles of food or provisions.

78. Every butcher, grocer and milk dealer, and their agent, shall allow the Sanitary Inspector to freely and fully inspect their cattle and milk, meats, fish and vegetables, kept, offered or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such Inspector, relative to the condition thereof and of the places where such articles may be.

79. Any person who shall keep swine, dogs, horses, cattle, goats, poultry, or other such animals on their premises shall maintain the houses, buildings or pens in which the same shall be kept in such a clean and wholesome condition to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Inspector, under the penalty provided for an infraction of this by-law for each offense after notice.

80. No animal affected with any infectious or contagious disease shall be brought into the city.

81. Every person who violates by act, either by omission or commission, or who is guilty of an infraction of any of the provisions of this by-law, or any order or direction given, or any rule or regulation made for which any penalty is not specially mentioned therein, shall upon conviction thereof, in a summary manner, before the Police Magistrate or any two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the City, shall be liable for every such offense, and shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs; and if such penalty and costs be not paid, either immediately or within such period as such Police Magistrate or Justices may appoint, the same may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, and in default of sufficient distress the offender may be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three calendar months, unless such penalty and costs be sooner paid.

82. The Consolidated Health By-Law, 1886, is hereby repealed.

83. This by-law may be cited as The Health By-Law, 1893.

Passed the Municipal Council the 17th day of April, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council, the 19th day of April, 1893.

(L.S.) ROBERT BEAVEN,
Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 19th day of April, 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law quashed must make his application within month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard on that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER.
C.M.C.

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THE NEXT GREAT WAR.

A German Ex-Minister's Estimate of the Probable Expenditure.

An estimate of the probable cost, direct and contingent, of the next great European war has been made by ex-minister Shaeffle. Taking it for granted that this war will be between Germany and France, or between two alliances of which these countries will be the respective centres, and using the war of 1870 as a basis, a presentment is made that is, from a financial standpoint alone, appalling.

Elements properly taken into account in this estimate of the cost of the next war over that of the last are the greater number of combatants, the almost certainty that the strife will be much more prolonged, and the greater fierceness of the passions of the contending armies. The French estimate of the cost to that nation of the war of 1870 is in round numbers $3,000,000,000. In the opinion of Herr Shaeffle a war under existing conditions between these powers would cost France at least twice that sum, while the burdens resulting to Germany and the other powers that might be involved in the strife would be correspondingly enormous. To enhance the misery and horror of the situation he believes that the conquered country would become the scene of most tremendous socialistic and anarchistic outbreak that the world has ever known, resulting in turn in losses of property of every description, that would practically wipe out the accumulations of generations, and give human industry a clean slate upon which to again work out the problem of national prosperity.

The deductions made from this presentment of disaster, ruin and death are somewhat strained, as is, perhaps, natural in Germany's favor. Herr Schaeffle argues from it that the German taxpayers should avert the possible calamity by giving Caprivi everything he asks for in the army bill, to the end that Germany may be made so strong that no nation will dare to attack it. Since, as everyone knows, this increase in the strength of the German army will be met by a corresponding increase in that of France and Russia, and a strained effort on the part of Italy and Austria to keep up with the military pageant, it means that the European powers should continue their mad rivalry in armament, crushing in their efforts their subjects by war taxes in time of peace.

It is an open question, at least, whether it might not be better to precipitate war, fight the feud out and be done with it, even at the enormous cost estimated above, than to make war impossible through sheer exhaustion and bankruptcy caused by constantly increasing preparations for it. It will be hard to make any nation believe that with such an enormous equipment for war, it has not a splendid fighting chance on the battlefield. The intense war spirit in Germany is based upon aggressiveness and does not extend beyond the throne and its environment; that of France is hot with revenge, inspired by the wanton exactions of her conquerors in 1870, and touches her entire population. The proof of this is in the refusal of the representatives of the German people to pass the army bill, and the readiness of the French to take up a quarrel that may lead to the redemption of Alsace and Lorraine.

A reconciliation of differences between these nations while Germany holds these provinces is not possible. So apparent is this that impractical men in the role of peacemakers have proposed their restoration as a basis of a peace that would be so deep and lasting that the armies of the world might at once be reduced to a militia footing with entire safety.

In answer to this it is only necessary to say that the millenium is not yet foreshadowed, and until it is plainly at hand a great nation can hardly be expected to waive the advantages acquired by conquest, or to coax its enemy into disbanding his armies, however clearly the interests of humanity, justice and economy may indicate such action in the great names of peace, brotherly love and prosperity.

War on Chinese Smugglers.

News has come to hand of a severe encounter between some two hundred troops, from the Chekiang disciplined force, and a band of salt smugglers on the 10th instant, at a place called Wu-chen. The regulars lost two officers and four men in the fight and the smugglers were at last forced to give way to the superior appointment of the troops, after losing nine men, including two of their leaders. These men are supposed to have been members of the same band who shot a famous thief taker last winter near Tsang-tse, a town on the border line between the two provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang, and afterwards besieged for 24 hours the Chehsien of that town when he came, escorted by four river gunboats, to "punish" these wild characters, and who would very likely have lost his life in the melee between his men and the smugglers had not reinforcements sent by the Futai at Soochow, who had been informed of the peril of his subordinate, arrived in time to disperse the audacious band just when the mandarin had given up all as lost and was meditating the usual Celestial course of suicide, in order to escape the ill treatment and probable tortures of his foes should he fall alive into their hands. Acting on this supposition, therefore, K'ueitseun Futai of Kiangsu, has, we learn, sent six gunboats (inland river navy) carrying 250 extra troops to Wu-chen to assist the Chekiang men in making an example of the audacious and daring smugglers; the orders given to the commanding officer of the Kiangsu contingent, Major Ho, of the gubernatorial guards, being, we believe, "a short shrift and no mercy" to the enemy.—Shanghai Mercury.

AN EXPLORER.

His Lonely Tramps of Observation Over Snow-Covered Hills.

If you were away up in the Maine wilderness these days, way up in the lumber regions far from the permanent abodes of men, where the snow lies deep upon the ground and the pines and hemlocks sway and creak under the wintry blasts, perchance, says the Skowhegan correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, you might see a sturdy form stalking over the landscape.

Upon his feet you would see good snowshoes of moosehide, upon his form the picturesque and highly-colored raiment of the woodsman of the present day. At his hip and in his belt you would find a sharp hatchet; upon his back a blanket, at his girdle a blackened coffee-pot and somewhere about him you could discover some dried meat, some crackers and tea, a tin box filled with matches, a pocket compass instead of a watch, a map, a pencil and a notebook. If you would follow him you would soon learn that he studied the growth of timber as he passed, marked well the course of each brook and stream and now and then consulted his map or made some notes. When the shades of night fell you would see him seek the lee of the ledge or blow-down, where he would build a fire, over which he would hang his blackened tea-pot, wherein he had placed a goodly allowance of the herb of Bohea.

Then he would collect some wood for the night, take of his snowshoes and then partake of a frugal meal. Out would come the pipe after this, and as he smoked he would dig in the snow with a snowshoe a grave-like place, and in this he would spread the blanket. After the pipe was exhausted there would be built a brisk fire of fresh wood, and then the stranger would drop down into the snow, pull the blanket around him, and soon, far from the haunts of man, glide away into that sweet sleep that only comes to strong and robust men worn with fatigue. You would, of course, know the man was an explorer. And you would understand that his mission was to learn of the wild lands over which he travelled; the value of the growth of timber and the opportunities of getting it, and that somewhere in the city the owner of those wild lands awaited his report, on which, at a later date, a stumpage price would be based. You would understand that endurance, intelligence, accuracy and good judgment were essential factors in the make-up of the explorer, and you would admire the pluck that sent him on such a mission into such dense solitude.

ALD. BELYEA'S SCHOOL POLICY.

To the Editor: Our slow-going, take-it-easy obstructionists in the city council should have a medal presented to them bearing on one side the motto, "How not to do it," and on the other side their own portraits, with the inscription, "Price $400." On Wednesday, with splendid alacrity, they got through the by-law which doubled up their salaries, but the by-law which asked for an appropriation of $85,000 for school purposes was entirely shelved. Ald. Bragg has with commendable perseverance brought this before the council, but the majority of the aldermen, headed by Ald. Belyea, refused to consider the subject. The reason advanced for the obstruction policy is worthy of the ex-police magistrate. Because, says he, the provincial government will not, or does not, vest the school property in the city, therefore we will not sanction the purchase of sites and the erection of new schools that are badly needed, and will be vested absolutely in the city. No one doubts the propriety of the city holding school property. The government has in its school acts made provision for transfer, but there is no power to compel them to do this if they do not choose. And because the government delays, Ald. Belyea produces this as his chief argument why the city should not build schools, which the government neither claims nor wants to control or hold, and which the city badly needs. If a merchant should refuse to sell goods to cash buyers for the reason that the last goods he sold on credit were not yet paid for, everybody would think him a suitable candidate for the provincial asylum, but such conduct would be sanity itself compared with the position our legal alderman assumes when he deliberately obstructs the erection of new schools for the reason he assigns. The true friends of education in the council should rally and emphatically repudiate complicity with such doubtful tactics.

WORK ESTATE.

SEND FOR IT!

You Will Certainly Receive It!

It is the earnest desire of the manufacturers of Lactated Food that every mother in Canada should have an opportunity of testing its many good qualities. Thousands of loving mothers have strongly testified that Lactated Food has no equal for the nourishment and strengthening of babies. This strong proof should be sufficient evidence for all mothers who have not yet used the great food. The manufacturers of Lactated Food, in order to prove that their food is the best in the world, will send to the mother of any child a full-sized can free, if application is made for it.

Mothers, give Lactated Food a fair and honest trial if your baby is weak, puny and delicate. Use the food for a couple of weeks and your heart will rejoice at baby's improvement.

Send full address to Wells and Richardson Company, Montreal.

A Newspaper Exhibition.

The "Exhibition of Ancient and Modern Newspapers," which is to be opened at Brussels in the beginning of May, promises to be interesting. There was an attempt to connect such an exhibition with the Columbus Festival at Genoa, but it was not easy for the Italian to see any particular direct connection between the discovery of America and the development of our newspaper system, though possibly the great American newspaper men may be of a different opinion. The project came to nothing, though a show of the kind was got up afterward in Milan, we believe. The Belgian government has placed the Palace of the Fine Arts at the disposal of the exhibition committee. The newspapers and periodicals are to be arranged according to their subjects and contents. There will be departments for the political, literary, scientific, agricultural, and other branches of knowledge and news, so that every visitor will find the periodical literature of the subject in which he is specially interested brought together from all nations of the world into one particular department. The idea seems to have been originally suggested by the remarkable collection just outside the Belgian frontier, the well-known "Zeitungs Museum" at Aachen.—Westminster Gazette.

The Camel's Revenge.

A very few years ago it chanced that a valuable camel, working in an old mill in Africa, was severely beaten by its driver, who, perceiving that the camel had treasured up the injury, and was only waiting a favorable opportunity for revenge, kept a strict watch upon the animal. Time passed away, the camel, perceiving that it was watched, was quiet and obedient, and the driver began to think that the beating was forgotten.

One night after the lapse of several months, the man, who slept on a raised platform in the mill, while, as customary, the camel was stalled in a corner, happening to remain awake, observed by the bright moonlight that when all was quiet the animal looked cautiously around, rose softly and stealing over toward a spot where a bundle of clothes and a bernous thrown carelessly on the ground resembled a sleeping figure, cast itself with violence upon them, rolling with all its weight and tearing them most viciously with its teeth.

Satisfied that its revenge was complete the camel was returning to its corner when the driver sat up and spoke. At the sound of his voice and perceiving the mistake it had made the animal was so mortified at the failure and discovery of its scheme that it dashed its head against the wall and died on the spot.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is this great medicine at this season.

Garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

BLUE GUM TREES.

The Timber Scheme of a Speculator in South Africa.

Henry Norse of the Transvaal, South Africa, has lately arrived in San Francisco, on a tour around the world. Mr. Norse hails from Johannesburg, the great gold-mining centre of South Africa, where he has resided since the discovery of gold there a few years ago. He was in the government service in South Africa long before the Boer war, which resulted so disastrously for the British.

At the time of the British occupancy of the Transvaal Mr. Norse acquired considerable land and when the recession took place he remained there, as his landed interests were too large to leave.

In conversation with a Call reporter at the Palace Hotel last night Mr. Norse gave some interesting facts relative to this wonderful goldfield of Johannesburg.

"A few years ago," he said, "there was nothing there but a few farmers and their cattle. At the present day there is a fine town, with many substantial buildings, 100 mines in full working, and over 60,000 busy people are making money. When the gold was first discovered all sorts of wild reports were circulated and the place was swarmed with all sorts and conditions of men, all hoping to make a rapid fortune. But this state of things did not exist. The gold was there all right, but it was not to be had quite for the picking up. It required large capital and modern machinery to work our peculiar country to advantage, so that the small adventurers, who had no standing, have had to give way to the solid people, and thus brought about a healthier and more permanent state of affairs.

"The mines of Johannesburg now turn out over 120,000 ounces of gold per month, and the output is steadily increasing.

"When the field was first opened up there were no roads to it, and transportation was by rough stage coaches with ox teams for the heavy traffic. Now there are three railroads in use and in course of construction.

"Owing to the barrenness of the surrounding country we are almost without timber for building purposes or our mines. We import it all from Australia and America, and by the time we get it up to the mines it costs an immense sum. I have just entered into an enterprise which, in view of the scarcity of timber, should prove a great success in a few years, and I trust will bring us a fortune. Together with a partner I have imported over a million seedlings of the eucalyptus, or blue gum, and have planted them out in a fertile place. Although only two years old they have already reached a height of thirty-five feet, and I expect in a few years more will provide food for the axe.

"This tree grows so fast that it will be possible to always have sufficient growing to fill the place of that destroyed."—San Francisco Call.

A NEW FAD IN TEA.

Vanilla Is Being Used as a Flavor to the Beverage.

Among the 2-cent toys which are just now being sold on the sidewalks along the leading streets is one of universal interest. It is a flexible stick, not unlike a piece of yellow whalebone, twisted into a kind of true lovers' knot. You light one end of it, and as it smoulders slowly away a scent of vanilla, not aggressively strong, floats through the air.

This is one of the good ideas of the street-hawkers, especially as vanilla is one of the perfumes which is popular with almost everybody. A few faddists have it that vanilla used as a flavoring is intoxicating, but those are only the people whom a piece of underdone steak makes tipsy and to whom green vegetables give all kinds of complaints.

On some parts of the European continent a small piece of vanilla is put into the teapot, together with the tea. The flavors are said to blend well, just as in Russia you take your tumbler of tea with a slice of lemon, instead of milk, and as in France and Germany you add a teaspoonful of arrack or rum in your thimble-ful of after-dinner coffee.

But there is yet a daintier way of taking your vanilla flavor with your tea. And this ruffine manner is British and not continental. When the tea or coffee service is being made, vanilla flavor is added to the china when it is in the potter's hands, and thus it is baked into every article of the set.

Whenever afterward the tea things get hot as they are being used, they exhale a faint aroma of vanilla, which, to the fastidious, may be preferable to the actual infusion into beverages of the piece of the square stem of the vanilla aromatica.

Millinery opening show day Tuesday. Latest novelties. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street.

Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious
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AUCTION SALE

I am instructed by the mortgagees to offer the undermentioned

Valuable Property

For sale by Public Auction at DUNCAN'S STATION, Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, at the hour of three o'clock p.m., on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, 1893

1st—Quamichan District.

The whole or part of Sections 15 and 16, Range VIII, formerly owned by Col. Matthews, and now in the occupation of Dr. A. M. Watson. This property is beautifully situated on the Cowichan River, within half a mile of Duncan's Station, and will be offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers, as per map, to be procured at time of sale. Beautiful residential property. Soil rich black loam, very suitable for gardening and fruit raising.

2nd-Shawnigan District.

Sections 2, Ranges 8 and 9, containing together 160 acres, more or less. This property is partly improved, and fronts on Mill Creek Bay, Saanich Inlet.

3rd—Nanoose District.

Lot 18, containing 160 acres; two acres fenced, cultivated and free from stumps; good supply of water; log house 22x20 feet, barn 12x12, pig pen 10x8.

For further particulars apply to
DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
Bastion Street, Victoria.
or to
W. R. CLARKE,
Auctioneer. ap17-d&w

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THE NANAIMO COAL (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). | THE SOUTH FIELD COAL (Steam Fuel).

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House and Steam Coal are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD COAL" is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded in all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS,
Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

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CHAS. E. REDFERN
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

MUNROE MILLER,
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

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Br. Ship "Kinkora"
CAPT. W. LAWTON.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above named ship.

ROBERT WARD & CO., L'D LB'Y,
ap26-1w Agents.

NOTICE.

Whereas the house of the undersigned at Highland Lake has been broken into and various articles stolen and the boats and rafts made use of and the chains and padlocks broken and the fences have been wilfully damaged. This is to warn all persons not to trespass within any enclosures, the property of the undersigned at or near Highland or Pike lakes or Pot Hole, including the lands lately in the possession of Mr. H. Behnsen. Persons found contravening this notice will be prosecuted.

HENRY DUMBLETON.

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Correspondence Solicited.
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Broad street, between Johnson and Fancors streets
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14th Annual Derby Sweep
3000 TICKETS, $5 EACH.
$9000 Divided Equally Among Starters
$6000 Divided Equally Among Non-Starters.
DRAWING, MAY 29. RACE, MAY 31.
R. H. BRAND,
Billiard Room, Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

NOTE—No Special Prize to 1st, 2nd or 3rd. 241 Horses entered.—If 15 start, each starter will draw $600. Leaving 226 Non-Starters to divide $6,000, about $27 each. Guaranteed to fill. ap10-5w

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Medical Examinations.

The Examinations of the B. C. Medical Council will commence on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, in the City of Victoria. Particulars by applying to

G. L. MILNE,
ap19-2w Registrar and Secretary.

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BY PRIVATE SALE

Junction Town Site, situated nearly in the middle of Comox, on the main road, where the churches and schools are situated. The smallest lots are 60x120, with 20 feet alleys in the rear of each lot. This property adjoins the projected line of the Comox Railway.

The lots will be sold to suit all parties, one or more at $10 per lot, and corner lots $15 each. Terms cash. Deeds at purchaser's expense.

Apply to
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or ALLAN DUMBLETON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Langley Street. ap17

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Pioneer Grocer and Provision Dealer
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU—All kinds of Chinese help furnished.
20 Cormorant St., VICTORIA, B.C.
ap6-2m

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted on and after this date without my written order.

F. WARREN,
Victoria, April 3rd, 1893. ap2-1m

NOTICE.

IN POUND.

One Bay Horse will be sold at City Pound by Auction, May 10th (Wednesday), at 12 o'clock, noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANDREW SHAW,
Pound Keeper.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, B.C., April 24th, 1893.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN)
No. 11 Rae Street.
Applications to be made at the Home or to Mrs. D. W. Higgins Cadboro Bay Road.

THE ADAMS WILL CASE.

Mr. Bodwell Addressing the Court This Afternoon.

Mr. Justice Crease sat at 11 o'clock to hear the argument of counsel on the Adams will case.

Mr. Bodwell, after a few preliminary remarks, stated that it was necessary to comment only on the salient points and he would refer only to a few authorities relating to execution of a will. As to what constitutes testamentary capacity and as to the right of a man to dispose of his property in any way he may wish, that was well laid down in Boughton vs. Knight, 3 P. and D. L. R., 65; Thomson vs. Torrance, 9 Ont. Appeal Reports, 1; Hall vs. Hall, P. and D. L. R., 42; Parfit vs. Lawless, 2, P. and D. L. R., 470. A sound mind did not mean a perfectly balanced mind, and in executing a will the only thing to be attended to was that the document should be the true expression of the testator's mind. A man may be eccentric, and disinherit children to gratify hate or pride, yet expression must be given to his desires, no matter how unjust his act may be deemed to be. If a man was possessed of a sound mind the next thing to prove was that he was wholly unfettered at the time of execution, and that fraud or coercion was not used in getting him to make a will. All influences brought to bear on a testator were not illegal, as the law permitted, for instance, appeals to affection, or to a sense of gratitude. The pressure that constituted undue influence must be such as to completely overpower the testator without convincing his understanding or leaving his judgment unfettered. A testator might be led but not driven, and the will must be of his own volition. If a will was disputed on the ground of undue influence it was incumbent to prove that the will was obtained by coercion and that the testator could not resist the importunity of the devisee. Boyse vs. Rosborough, 6 house of lords cases, 48, showed that undue influence could not be presumed but must be proved conclusively. Again, as to the manner of executing a will there were certain fundamental rules which were set forth in Guardhouse vs. Blackburn, 1, P. and D. L.R.,116. Before a will is entitled to probate the court must be satisfied that the testator knew and approved the contents and that fraud or coercion was not exercised; and the fact that the will was read over to a capable testator and by him executed is conclusive proof that he approved its contents

Passing by the legal points, the evidence of numerous respectable witnesses established the testamentary capacity of Samuel Adams and the total absence of coercion or restraint Each witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination of the attorney-general, who was deservedly the leader of the bar; not one witness had broken down or faltered, and no variance had been brought to light. Was it possible that the attorney-general should pursue the following line of argument: that Mr. McBeath could not be believed because he was an interested party, nor Mrs. McBeath, because she was his wife; nor Mr. Modeland, because he was his brother-in-law; nor Mr. Hall, because he was a lawyer, and consequently wicked; nor Dr. Milne, because he got his fee; nor James Hastie, because he came from Seaforth, Ont.

Mr. Bodwell then reviewed the evidence of the witnesses for the defence, and then proceeded to deal with the plaintiff's case and the "suspicions" on which it rested.

Referring to the letters that Samuel Adams had written, in which he promised to leave his property to his nephew, Thomas Adams, Mr. Bodwell stated that he had not to show why Samuel Adams had changed his mind; all he had to say was that he did change his mind. It was the privilege of a British subject to leave his property to any person he wished, and it was the duty of a British judge to sanction any disposition of his property which a British subject, in the free exercise of his undoubted right, might think fit to make.

Mr. Bodwell spoke from 11 a. m. to 1.45 p. m., when the court adjourned till 3 o'clock. It is expected that his remarks will take another hour, after which the attorney-general will reply.

THE GAMBLING CHINAMAN.

Ways in Which the Oriental Indulges His Passion for Play.

The Chinese, it is well-known, are inveterate gamblers. Provided with the necessary cash and anxious to buy from the itinerant vendors of street delicacies, they will rather gamble for the coveted article than purchase it direct, running the risk of parting with their money for nothing, but at the same time earning the chance of obtaining what they want gratis. They are born courtiers of the fickle goddess, and so long as they jeopardize merely what legitimately belongs to them it is no great concern of ours. But with them, as with Westerners, the difficulty is to know when to stop; and as there are few foreigners whose servants do not consecrate some, or most of their evening leisure to the gaming table, it is not an uninteresting question in what ways is their gambling carried on.

In Shanghai, stimulated undoubtedly by the example, which will be considered pernicious by some, perfectly innocent by others, of foreigners, there is a large traffic in Manila lottery tickets, and possibly the Chinese have learned to invest in the Macao lottery also. As regards the Manila lottery, there is no doubt at all; agencies for the sale of tickets to natives will be found in most of the principal streets, and if we may judge by the English displayed on their signs, they have their customers among Europeans as well. Street gambling is confined chiefly to dice and cards; of the latter one species is usually called by us "dominoes," consisting as it does of oblong pieces of wood or ivory marked with pips bearing a very close resemblance to the dominoes of Europe. It is nevertheless a card game and in practice has no similarity whatever to dominoes, beyond the shape the cards assume. Neither with these nor with cards proper, made of paper, nor with dice do we purpose to deal, but rather with the native forms of lottery, which, though driven out of the field here by the superior attractions offered by Manila, flourish vigorously down south and especially in the Kwangtung province. Their headquarters were at one time in Hong Kong, but the colonial government, recognizing the danger to the community arising out of such temptations to domestic servants, have succeeded more or less in putting them down, and, if still carried on, it is to a much less extent and under the rose.

Of these the most familiar to foreigners is the Wei-hsing or examination lottery. Originally domiciled in Canton, it was forbidden there and has had to take refuge in Macao, where it is farmed, like Fan-tan, by Chinese, and is a lucrative source of revenue to the Portuguese. The method of it is as follows: Whenever an examination is about to take place, whether that for the hsiu-tsai degree, held twice every three years in the provincial districts; or for the chu-jen degree, held triennially at each provincial capital; or for the chin-shih degree, held, triennially also, at Peking; or for the han-lin degree, held two months and a half after the last mentioned; then the managers of the lottery procure a list of the candidates' surnames and publish it in the form of a book. Certain names are, however, extremely common, corresponding to our Smith, Brown, Jones and Robinson; so that they are certain to appear in the list of successful candidates and are accordingly not worth betting on. Names of this frequently occurring type are therefore eliminated. Of the remaining surnames the gambler selects the 20 he fancies most and deposits the price of his chance, which varies from 50 cents to $20. A few days before the examination the lottery is closed, and after the lists have appeared the money, less 10 per cent. deducted by the managers, is distributed to the prize-winners, of whom there are three. The one whose list of names contained the largest number of successes receives the first prize, the next the second prize, the next the third prize, in the proportions of 60, 20 and 10 per cent., the remaining 10 per cent. being, as stated above, reserved for the expenses of management. Besides this 10 per cent. further sums of Tls. 30, Tls. 11, and Tls. 2 are deducted from the three prizes respectively to meet the expense of printing the books of names; a further $2 or $3 is deducted to cover cost of distribution. On the whole it will be seen that the management of the Wei-hsing lottery makes a good thing of it, for their profit is certain, and their possible expenses are all amply provided for.

Another lottery, known as the mountain lottery, has equally to do with the chance selection of Chinese characters. These number 120 and constitute the first thirty lines of the thousand character essay, a classic which contains separate characters to the number of 1,000 as the name indicates and which has [illegible] translated into English verse by [illegible]. In his version it runs as follows:

"Dark skies above a yellow;
Chaos before creation's birth,"
etc., etc.

Of these 120 the speculator selects 30 characters as he thinks fit. The committee of management then write the 120 characters on separate slips of paper, which are rolled into balls, deposited in a vessel and thoroughly mixed. After this shuffling, they are divided into four lots of 30 each and numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. An independent outsider is invited to draw by chance one of these four numbers, and according as he draws the winning lot is decided. The holder of the list of 30 characters which approaches the winning lot the nearest wins a prize varying in amount with the total subscriptions, and the committee of management deducts, as before, a liberal percentage for its trouble.

The well-known White Pigeon lottery is essentially the same in principle as the above, but only 80 characters are used and the buyer of a ticket has only 10 characters to bet on. His winnings vary with his success. Thus, having paid 4 cash for his ticket, should five of the ten characters correspond, he receives 5 cash; six correct win him 5 cents; seven, 50 cents; eight Tls. 2.50; nine, Tls. 5; and the whole ten, Tls. 10. On the whole the White Pigeon Lotery is likely to be, and is, more fascinating to the gambling native than the other two.

Members of London clubs have been known to bet huge sums on a race between two rain drops trickling down a window pane. The Chinaman almost rivals them in what is called the Orange lottery, which is carried on in the streets by hawkers. The hawker picks out an orange from his stock and offers it to the players for inspection. After careful examination, each investor writes on a piece of paper the number of pips he guesses the fruit contains, and the amount of money he wagers on his estimate. When all have staked, the hawker dissects the orange and counts the pips. Supposing these to number 14, the gambler who had guessed the number receives three times the value of his stake; those who had approximations, viz., 13 and 15, have their money returned to them; the rest lose.

None of these lotteries possess the extreme simplicity of the systems in practice in Manila and Europe, nor are the stakes and prizes ever on so grand a scale; but if the prizes are small, the chances in favor of the player are considerable, and, except in the case of wei-hsing, the gambler can renew his excitement every day or several times a day and find therein the amusement he is in search of.

An Enjoyable Performance.

There was a full house at the Victoria Theatre last evening to see Mr. Philo and his company of amateurs play Monte Christo. Mr. Philo showed ability in the title role. He has a future before him. Mr. Silliman as fine as Nartier, as was Mr. Murphy as Caderousse. Mr. Hall made a good Villefort. Mr. Sehl as Fernande was very fair. Mrs. Newman made a passable Mercedes, while Miss McCandlish was good as Carcoutte. Mr. I. Philo, Mr. Kurtz, Mr. Penketh and Miss Roberts did well. Mr. Philo was "in the hands of his friends," so to speak, and was given a very fine reception. The piece was well staged and under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Dewdney.

Made a Good Passage.

The steamship Victoria, Capt. Panton, arrived in last evening, twelve days from Yokohama, after a remarkably quick passage. She came in with a clean bill of health, on which score the officers are careful at present. Capt. Panton ordered daily fumigation of the Chinese quarters. The ship brought 1,800 tons of freight, of which 250 tons was for here and San Francisco. She brought 422 Chinese, 33 Japanese and 16 cabin passengers. Of the latter Mr. Barff, Mr. Flothow and Capt. Cox left the ship here. There were 62 Chinese for this port and all the Japs landed here.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

MASKED FOOTPADS.

Two Armed Bandits Stop a Peaceable Citizen—Non-Union Crews.

Nanaimo, April 28.—A public meeting was held in the council chamber last evening for the purpose of coming to a decision about the celebration of the Queen's Birthday. There was a fairly good attendance and no difficulty was experienced in selecting committees for the various duties connected with the event.

G. Barlow was "held up" on Newcastle Townsite on Wednesday night by two masked men, who compelled him to stop at the point of the pistol. They evidently discovered he was not the man they were looking for, so allowed him to pass on without "going through" him.

Mayor Haslam will preside as chairman at the M. and M. L. P. A.'s concert on Monday night.

Nearly every vessel lying at Departure Bay is short of men. The vessels were manned by non-union crews, some of whom are anything but sailors, and therefore they have taken an early opportunity of getting off their ships.

Rev. W. W. Baer's sermon on Sunday night last has been the means of the local paper deriving a small revenue from a few spicy advertisements. All the advertisers deny being the person referred to in the sermon.

Held for Perjury.

Charlie Ah Sang was committed for trial this afternoon by Magistrate Macrae, after a hearing on a charge of perjury. The case grew out of the arrest of Ah Moon and Chin Sing for highway robbery, on which charge they were acquitted recently. Sang swore that they assaulted and robbed him at 9:30 on the night of March 27th. It was shown in evidence this morning that at the time mentioned one of the Chinamen was in jail and the other at his laundry on Douglas street. It was a clear case, so the fellow was held. The men had a dispute over some money matters and at a meeting in the joss house on the night in question it was settled up and a decision against Charlie Ah Sang given. That was the cause of a little fight early in the evening, but the men separated long before 9:30, and there were many witnesses to it.

Shareholders' Meeting.

The shareholders of the Board of Trade Building Association met this afternoon. The object of the meeting was to obtain the shareholders' assent to the proposed mortgage deed of the association's property to the Economic Life Assurance society. The question was still being discussed when the Times went to press.

A Two Weeks' Cruise.

H. M. S. Nymphe will leave Esquimalt on May 6th for a two weeks' cruise. She will visit Vancouver and other points on the Mainland.

SCARED BY A PIG.

Burglars Take to Flight When on the Eve of Securing $60,000 Cash.

(Catawissa News Item.)

A goose saved Rome and a pig saved the First National Bank of Catawissa, Pa., $60,000. It was a narrow shave, and the happy depositors have flocked to see the vociferous porker that scared off two skilful safecrackers just as they were about to lay their hands upon the bags and bundles of cash. People here retire early and rise early, and so do the animals, which accounts for the wandering about of an adventuresome hog long before daylight. Two professional bank burglars stole into town on Friday night. They had located the First National Bank and got the "lay" of the neighboring houses by sunlight, very evidently. The first thing they did was to string wires across the doors of all the houses nearest the bank. They did this so that if a noise awakened the people they could not readily get out of their homes. Then the burglars began at the bank.

Quickly they bored a hole in the outer door, unlocked it and entered. They stole to the safe, which contained $60,000 in cash. They began to pry at the door and manipulate the combination. The thing seemed about ready to yield, and the daring robbers' fingers must have tingled in anticipation of the money they were about to grasp. Just at that moment, lucky for the bank, but unlucky for the robbers, a pig came down the street, squealing as if a knife were in his throat. It dashed past the bank door, and close behind it came John Hulshizer, its owner. The pig had broken from its pen and was running off. Mr. Hulshizer, being an early riser, was ready to give chase. This fearful interruption unnerved the burglars, and they fled headlong from the bank and escaped. Mr. Hulshizer did not see them, and the attempted robbery was not discovered until quite late the next morning. The burglars have not yet been caught, but the pig was, and it has been the object at which hundreds of admiring persons gaze.

Trained Fish.

Fish have many times been taught to perform tricks, and it would appear as if they had much more intelligence than is attributed to them. Mr. J. A. Bailey, of circus fame, once had two brook trout in a small aquarium in his private residence that would jump out of the water and take flies held between his finger and thumb, and would also ring a little bell when they wanted food. They would also leap over little bars of wood placed about two inches above the surface of the water.

It was a very simple matter to teach the fish these tricks. At first a little tower containing a tiny, sweet-toned silver bell was fastened to the iron work of the aquarium, with a piece of string attached to the tongue of the bell extending into the water where the trout were. On the loose end of the string an insect or other tempting morsel was placed, which the fish would at once seize, and pulling the cord the bell in the tower would naturally tinkle. After this had been repeated several times, the fish were left without food for some little time until they made the discovery that they could obtain it by pulling at the string to which the delicacies had been attached. This they never failed to do ever afterward when they were hungry, and as that was nearly all the time the little bell was constantly tinkling as the fish were continually pulling the cord, and it was quite a pretty and novel sight.—New York Herald.

Solidified Air.

Speculation continues to multiply and flourish around the mysterious substance which Professor Dewar lately exhibited in London as solidified air. The professor himself did not state whether the frozen mass contained both solid oxygen and solid nitrogen or the latter alone with liquid oxygen interspersed. Substances which possess the property of retaining liquids in an apparently solid form—like gelatine, for instance—are known as "colloids," and it would be hazardous as yet to assert that nitrogen could belong to this class. It has been suggested that the greater volatility of nitrogen might enable the oxygen to be solidified, though its own evaporation cannot; in this case it ought to be possible to solidify pure oxygen by surrounding it with a vessel containing liquid nitrogen, and exhausted in the usual manner. When it is possible to freeze oxygen and store it away in chunks, like ice, and chip off a small piece when needed, the submarine electric passenger vessel will be a success, and one can cross the ocean untouched by seasickness and untouched by head winds.

They Are Learning English.

The importance of possessing a knowledge of Western arts and science is gradually but yet surely forcing its way into the minds of court and princes of the dynasty that now rules the destinies of the Chinese Empire. The well-known Prince of Ch'ing President of the Tsungli Yamen and Co-President with Li Hung-chang of the Admiralty Board, has engaged the services of a tutor in the English language for his eldest son and heir, and the Prince of Shuh has also engaged a tutor for his son; but in this case it is to teach the French language. Last year His Majesty the Emperor commenced studying English, but no report of the progress made by this illustrious personage has so far been given out to the public. It is also a well known fact that the sons of such high officials as Chang Chih-tung, Li Hung-chang, Liu Ming Chu'an, Liu Ping-chang, Viceroy of Szechuen, and the late Tso Tsung-t'ang have all studied or are yet studying English at their homes in Anhui, Hunan or Chihli.

Electricity for Cribbing Horses.

A gentleman living in a village a few miles north has a valuable six-year-old trotting horse, which some time ago formed the very bad habit of cribbing; that is, it would chew at the wood of the manger and parts of its stall. The habit grew, and grew till he was cribbing so constantly that he lost flesh and did not eat a sufficient quantity of food. The owner sent a statement of the condition of things to Thomas P. Nightingale, and asked him if he could suggest a remedy. Mr. Nightingale thought the matter over and replied "Yes." He then went to work at the arrangement described hereafter.

He had an induction coil wound. Three cells of a battery were used. A flexible cord was led from it to the horse's back under the surcingle. The stall was lined with tin, where the horse had the habit of cribbing or chewing. The connection was made so that when the animal touched his lips to the tin at any point the electric current ran through his head and along his back to the spine under the surcingle. This was enough to make him turn away his nose and lips with all the disgust an equine can show. After vain attempts to touch any part of either the manger or stall without getting the dose he gave it up, and the result is the animal is again eating and digesting his food naturally and has lost his taste for manger and stall wood.—Utica Observer.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE KENNEL.

CANADA'S CHAMPION CANINES.

Hamilton, April 28.—The Canadian entries for the World's Fair dog show closed yesterday. The entries total 124. Most of the dogs have already won their spurs, but some of them are entirely new to fame.

THE GUN.

THE VICTORIAS' MEDAL SHOOT.

The Victoria Gun Club will shoot for the Hamilton Powder Co.'s silver medal at Macaulay's Point on Saturday afternoon. All members interested please take notice. As the time to finish the matches is limited it is the intention of the club to shoot off four matches if possible. Twenty-five birds will be shot in each match.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Jottings of Interest to Marine Men Concisely Compiled.

Steamer Rainbow arrived from Nanaimo this morning.

Steamer Walla Walla arrived from San Francisco last evening.

Steamer City of Puebla leaves for San Francisco to-morrow morning.

Steamer Danube arrived at Nanaimo to-day. She will be here to-night.

PERSONAL.

Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.

Alex. Keating is down from Koksilah.

C. H. Dickie of Duncan's is in the city.

M. King returned from Nanaimo to-day.

Mrs. Sachs of Port Townsend is in the city.

S. A. Spencer came down from Alert Bay to-day.

Mayor Haslam returned to Nanaimo this morning.

Thomas Munroe of Vancouver is at the Victoria.

Capt. John Irving returned from Vancouver yesterday.

Mr. E. J. Palmer has returned from a trip to the east.

Postmaster Shakespeare spent yesterday on the Mainland.

C. F. Jones, Dun Wiman's local agent, is improving slowly.

Geo. McL. Brown of the C.P.R., Vancouver, is in the city.

Mrs. Drake and Miss Drake leave for California to-morrow.

Hon. Justice Crease returned from the Mainland last evening.

Capt. Wm. Robertson of Vancouver is registered at the Victoria.

S. A. Rogers, M.P.P. for Cariboo, returned home this morning.

Albert Shorey, of the firm of H. Shorey and Co, Montreal, is at the Driard.

Dr. T. J. Jones and wife leave on Tuesday next for Europe. They go east over the C.P.R. and their tour will be an extensive one.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Walla Walla from San Francisco—Allice and Ault, Albion Iron Works, Brackman and Ker M Co, Carne and Munsie, C W Rogers, Cal Wine Co, D H Ross and Co, Erskine Wall and Co, E Escalet, E G Prior and Co, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry Co, E B Marvin, Fow Yuen, H Saunders, J and A Clearihue, Barnsley and Co, J H Todd and Son, J H Frank, J P Matthews, Johns Bros, J Braden and Son, Langley and Co, Marvin and Tilton, Nicholies and Renouf, P McQuade and Son, P Escalet, P T Johnston, R Baker and Son, S Leiser, Spratt and Gray, Thos Earle, Thos W Fletcher, Thos Shotbolt, Thos McNeely, Valo and Brooks, Victoria Brewing and Ice Co, Wilson Bros, Weiler Bros, Watson and Hall, W J Young, R P Rithet and Co, C S Phillip, J H Hutchinson, S Ashcroft and Co, Winch and Bowen, S A Ord, and Wells Fargo and Co.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—Canada Paint Co, E G Prior, T R Stewart, Jas Mitchell, R H Wood, Victoria Brewing Co, Martin and Robertson, R Dunsmuir, R B Esnouf, Thorpe and Co, Wrigiesworth, M W Waitt, S J Emmanuels, F M Yorke, and Dom Exp Co.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—McGregor and Co, Erskine W and Co, Wm Mable, P McQuade and Son, A H Phillips, M W Waitt and Co, Rich, Lane and Co, Lenz and Leiser, Weiler Bros, C E Stevenson, Joshua Dews, Hughitt and McI, B C Pottery and T C Co, Quintard and P, H Young and Co, Turner Beeton and Co, Wm Powell, E B Blackwood, F W Lang, C Rattray, W McGirr, J Cadwallader, Bank of B C, C J Ellis, Singer Mfg Co, J Mclachlan, W T Garrish, E G Prior, S Maclure, Rand Bros and Colonist.

NOTICE.

I. O. O. F.

Members of the order are requested to meet at the lodge rooms Sunday next, April 30th, at 10:30 a.m., for the purpose of attending divine service at the Calvary Baptist church.

Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

By order,
COMMITTEE.

ap27-td

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram; only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
½ acre Blocks, $250; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 Acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good Land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $3000, good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Kaslo Lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

JUST RECEIVED
OOLACHANS
FULL ROED.
THIS SEASON'S.
FROM NAAS RIVER

This delicious fish is just to hand, and packed in small packages suitable for family trade.
For sale by
HENRY SAUNDERS.

Weiler Bros.
NEW GOODS
JUST ARRIVED.
White Swiss Embroidered Muslins for Curtains.
Fine Cream Nets for Curtains. "Brussels Designs."
"Libertys"—Figured Crepe Cloths, for Drapery Work, etc.
Silks, Figured and Plain—Choice Colors and Designs.
Art Muslins in great variety, from 10c. per yard.
New Patterns in Union Art Squares.
Large Addition to Carpet Stock.
LADIES CALL AND SEE THESE NEW GOODS.
Show Rooms: 51 to 55 Fort Street.

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GENERAL DRY GOODS
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JUST OPENED OUT A FULL RANGE OF
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CELEBRATED
Hosiery
COTTON, CASHMERE, ETC.
LISLE, SILK, ETC.,
Including all sizes in Girls' and Boys' 6 and 8 fold knees and heels.
ALSO A VERY SPECIAL LINE OF
10 Doz. Jersey Suits,
All sizes and colors, at $250 Each.
See these! They are worth a lot more.
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ARGYLE HOUSE.
Special Value
1 CASE ALL WOOL SERGES,
Double Width, 35c. a yard, or 3 yards for a dollar.
A Very Fine Line of
ALL WOOL DEBEIGES
42 inches wide, 40c. and 50c. a yard.
A Big Lot of DRESS GOODS
to arrive in a few days, in the Latest Styles.
1 Case more of those
BLACK CORSETS
At $1.00 a pair.
A Large Range of
NEW EMBROIDERIES
In all widths.
J. Horner & Co.